The New-York Times.

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THE WINCHESTER BATTLE.

Further Details of the Rebel Rout.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHIELDS.

He Estimates the Loss of the Rebels at Five Hundred Killed and a Thousand Wounded.

Our Loss One Hundred and Fifty Killed and Three Hundred Wounded.

Our Pickets Six Miles Beyond Strasburgh.

Thanks of the War Department to Gen. Shields.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

The following dispatch from Gen. SHIELDS to Senator RICE, dated to-day, at Winchester, was read in the Senate this afternoon:

"On the morning of the 23d., my command, 7,000 or 8,000 strong, was attacked near this place by JACKSON with 11 regiments of infantry and an Irish battalion, about 1,000 cavalry and 28 pieces of artillery. After a severe fight the enemy was put in complete route, leaving behind two pieces of cannon, four caissons and a large number of small arms and about 300 prisoners. Our loss is 150 killed; 300 wounded. The enemy's loss is 500 killed and 1,000 wounded."

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

The following dispatch was telegraphed to Gen. SHIELDS to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 26.

BRIG.-GEN. SHIELDS: Your two dispatches, relative to the brilliant achievement of the forces under your command, have been received. While rejoicing at the success of your gallant troops, deep commiseration and sympathy are felt for those who have been victims in the gallant and victorious contest with treason and rebellion. Your wounds, as well as your success, prove that LANDER's brave division is still bravely led, and that wherever its standard is displayed, rebels will be routed and pursued.

To you, and the officers and soldiers under your command, the Department returns thanks.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, March 25.

The details of last Sunday's fight have been received. Capt. SHRIBER, Aid and Inspector-General of SHIELDS' Division, while riding to Crest Hill, to the left of Stone Ledge, with two orderlies, was confronted by five rebel cavalry, who empted their revolvers, killing the two orderlies. Capt. SHRIBER charged them, running one through to the hilt of his sword, and received a ball through his cap, but was unharmed. Captain PERKINS, Chief of General BANKS' staff, was mainly instrumental in planning the attack, and performed deeds of skill and valor. The twelve rebel regiments engaged were all Virginians, among which were the First, Second, Fourth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, and Thirty-second, and one provisional and one Irish Regiment. They had ASHBY's Cavalry, two eight-gun batteries, one six-gun battery, and one four-gun battery, making twenty-six guns, among which were some captured at Bull Run.

Four color-bearers of the Fifth Ohio Regiment were severally killed, when Capt. WHITCOMB seized the colors, sword in hand, and was shot through the head.

A youthful rebel soldier received two wounds in his breast, and when he was approached by one of our officers, he inquired if the officer knew Gen. BANKS. He received an affirmative reply. He then said "Tell him I want to take the oath of allegiance, for I have three brothers in the National service, and I want them to know I die true to the Union."

The arm of Gen. SHIELDS is badly shattered, and owing to an imperfect setting, it must be reset to-morrow.

This morning, many bodies of the rebel and Union soldiers remained on the field, but since then they have been interred.

The ladies of the town are assiduous in their attentions to the wounded. The theatre is occupied as a hospital, and the ladies are busy furnishing all the aid in their power to the sufferers.

To-night all is quiet in the neighborhood of Strasburgh.

It is reported that two sons of the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON were in Monday's fight, and that both were wounded, and one of them taken prisoner.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have taken charge of the Winchester and Potomac Road. Persons can purchase tickets of the Baltimore Company.

WINCHESTER, Wednesday, March 26.

Capt. A. H. BROWN, of the Fourth Ohio, is Deputy Provost-Marshal here.

A committee of citizens, the Mayor and the Provost-Marshal, have buried all the rebel dead which have been brought to town. Eighty-five were buried on the battle-field, and 125 were buried on the roadside between here and Strasburgh.

Two hundred and thirty-five prisoners have been sent to Baltimore. Several are still here, and others are on their way here.

A messenger from Strasburgh states that Gen. JOHNSTON was to have joined Gen. JACKSON at Strasburgh, but he subsequently sent him word that he could not join him till Monday night. Their combined forces would have been twenty-five or thirty thousand. They were arranging and intended to keep Gen. BANKS from moving to another point, but JACKSON being impressed with the belief that our troops had nearly all left, hazarded his fatal advance alone.

Thousands of persons are visiting the battle ground and bring off mementoes of the terrible fight. Our pickets are six miles beyond Strasburgh. JACKSON is not in sight.

All the fences, trees and ground along the route show the terrible effect of our artillery on the retreating enemy.

Gen. SHIELDS' arm has been reset. He is comfortable, and will probably be able to resume active duties in two weeks.

NO LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

No list of the casualties of the battle of Winchester has yet been received here.

THE REGIMENTS ENGAGED.

The troops principally engaged in the battle at Winchester were as follows:

The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.
The One Hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Regiment.
The Fourth Ohio Regiment.
The Seventh Ohio Regiment.
The Eighth Ohio Regiment.
The Seventh Indiana Regiment.
The Thirteenth Indiana Regiment.
The Fourteenth Indiana Regiment.
The First Virginia Regiment.
The Michigan Cavalry.
DAUM's Battery of Parrott guns.

OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS.

Porter's Mortar Fleet Ascending the Mississippi.

A letter from Havana, received last night, dated the 22d instant, gives the following important information:

The *Constitution* came in on the 19th from Ship Island and Key West. From the former place she brings the news that PORTER's fleet had started for the Mississippi River, and that they had nearly all crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass, so we shall soon have stirring news from that quarter.

The *Constitution* sailed this morning for Key West and Fortress Monroe.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

AN ADDRESS BY GEN. SIGEL.

CAMP PEA RIDGE, ARKANSAS, HEADQUARTERS FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS, March 15, 1862.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the First and Second Divisions:

After so many hardships and sufferings of this war in the West, a great and decisive victory has, for the first time, been attained, and the army of the enemy overwhelmed and perfectly routed. The rebellious flag of the Confederates States lies in the dust, and the same men who had organized armed rebellion at Camp Jackson, Maysville and Fayetteville; who have fought against us at Boonville, Carthage and Wilson's Creek, at Lexington and Milford, have paid the penalty of their seditious work with their lives, or are seeking refuge behind the Boston Mountains and the shore of the Arkansas River.

The last days were hard, but triumphant. Surrounded and pressed upon all sides by an enterprising, desperate and greedy enemy—by the Missouri and Arkansas Mountaineers, the Texas Rangers, the finest regiment of Louisiana troops, and even the savage Indians—almost without food, sleep, or camp fires, you remained firm and unabashed, awaiting the moment when you could drive back your assailants, or break through the iron circle by which the enemy thought to crush or capture us all, and plant the rebellious flag on the rocky summit of Pea Ridge.

You have defeated all their schemes. When at McKISSICK's farm, west of Bentonville, you extricated yourselves from their grasp by a night's march, and secured a train of two hundred wagons before the enemy became aware of the direction you had taken, instead of being cut off, weakened and driven to the necessity of giving battle under the most unfavorable circumstances, you joined your friends and comrades at Sugar Creek, and thereby saved yourselves and the whole army from being separated and beaten in detail.

On the retreat from Bentonville to Sugar Creek—a distance of ten miles—you cut your way through an enemy at least five times stronger than yourselves. The activity, self-possession and courage of the little band of 600 will ever be memorable in the history of this war.

When, on the next day, the great battle began, under the command of Gen. ASBOTH, you assisted the Fourth Division with all the cheerfulness and alacrity of good and faithful soldiers—that division on that day holding the most important position—while Col. OSTERHAUS, coöperating with the Third Division, battered down the hosts of McCULLOCH on our left, and Major PATEN guarded our rear.

On the 8th, you came at the right time to the right place. It was the first opportunity you had of showing your full strength and power. In less than three hours you formed in line of battle, advanced and coöperated with our friends on the right, and routed the enemy so completely that he fled like dust before a hurricane. And so it will always be when traitors, seduced by selfish leaders and persecuted by the pangs of an evil conscience, are fighting against soldiers who defend a good cause, are well drilled and disciplined, obey promptly the orders of their officers, and do not shrink from dangerous assault when, at the proper and decisive moment, it is necessary.

You may look with pride on the few days just passed, during which you have so gloriously defended the flag of the Union. From 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, when you left McKISSICK's farm, until 4 o'clock on the eventful morning of the 9th, when you arrived from Keetsville in the common encampment, you marched fifty miles, fought three battles, took not only a battery and a flag from the enemy, but more than a hundred and fifty prisoners—among them acting Brig.-Gen. HERBERT, the Commander of the Louisiana forces, and his Major, Col. STONE, Adjutant-General of PRICE's forces, and Lieut.-Col. JOHN H. PRICE, whose life was twice spared, and who has now for the second time violated his parole, and was arrested with arms in his hands.

You have done your duty, and you can justly claim your share in the common glory of this victory. But let us not be partial, unjust or haughty. Let us not forget that *alone* we we were too weak to perform the great work before us. Let us acknowledge the great services done by all the brave soldiers of the Third and Fourth Divisions, and always keep in mind that "united we stand, divided we fall." Let us hold out, and push the work through—not by mere words and great clamor, but by good marches, by hardships and fatigues, by strict discipline and effective battles.

Columbus has fallen—Memphis will follow, and if you do in future as you have done in these past days of trial, the time will soon come when you will pitch your tents on the beautiful shores of the Arkansas River, and there meet our iron-clad propellers at Little Rock and Fort Smith. Therefore, keep alert, my friends, and look forward with confidence.

F. SIGEL,
Brig.-Gen. Com'g First and Second Divisions.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAMP NEAR PEA RIDGE, Ark., Monday, March 17, 1862.

The excitement consequent upon the recent battle having died away, the monotony of camp life has been resumed, and officers and soldiers content themselves with narrating their adventures during the trying scenes of the 6th, 7th and 8th. Many deeds of heroism and valor, performed by private soldiers, will never be recorded, and the history of the recent battle will never be complete. It was a long and fearful struggle, and at many times doubtful; but the determined bravery and activity of our gallant little army at last gained for them a glorious victory. Officers and men, with scarcely an exception, performed their duties with undaunted courage, for which they deserve and will receive the commendations of a grateful people.

PRICE, or rather the Confederate army, when last heard from, was beyond the Boston Mountains, making its way for the Arkansas River. The report mentioned in my last, that the army took the direction of Little Rock, is probably correct only so far as it relates to that portion of the army named in that letter. After the inglorious defeat which the rebels met in the battle of Pea Ridge, it is thought they will not consider themselves safe until the Arkansas River flows between them and the Federal army.

A body of one thousand Indians are said to be in the vicinity of Fayetteville, and yesterday a large force of cavalry was sent in that direction to dislodge them.

Among the rebels captured during the late engagement, are Acting Brig.-Gen. HERBERT and a Major under him, of the Louisiana forces; Col. MITCHELL, of the Fourteenth Arkansas; Col. B. W. STONE, A. A. A.-G. to Gen. PRICE; Col. JOHN H. PRICE and Major RUCKER, of the Missouri forces. Besides these, I may mention the names of W. C. PRICE, United States Treasurer under BUCHANAN's Administration; his brother, JOSEPH PRICE; TOM. LAYTON and Rev. J. A. ARRINGTON, of Springfield, the latter, I am told, being among the number who *voluntarily* came forward last summer and took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Among the rebels killed is Lieut. Col. J. H. HOBBS, of Bentonville, Ark., a gentleman extensively known in Northwestern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri.

A SIDE FIGHT AT PEA RIDGE.

There is no doubt, says the St. Louis *Evening News*, that at the battle of Pea Ridge a side fight between the rebel Indians and a force of rebel whites took place, and added not a little to the diversity of the contest. For some reason not explained, either the ignorance or premeditated treachery of the Indians, they fired upon a large body of Confederates, and maintained it after they had been signaled to cease, and after the near approach of their white friends left no further excuse for the act. The whites, enraged at what they first considered a blunder, and afterwards a piece of treachery, opened upon their red friends with spirit. A hot fight ensued, carried on for several hours with serious execution on both sides. After the battle was over, and the enemy had retreated, there were found on this part of the field two or three hundred killed and wounded—*all of whom were rebels*, Indians and whites.

IMPORTANT FROM BEAUFORT, N. C.

Escape of the Rebel Steamer Nashville.

Unsuccessful Efforts of the Blockading Vessels to Detain Her.

FORT MACON NOT BLOWN UP.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 25, Via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 26.

The United States steamer *Cambridge* arrived here this forenoon from the blockade off Beaufort, N. C., having left on Sunday evening last.

The rebel steamer *Nashville* escaped from the harbor of Beaufort on Tuesday night, the 18th inst., having run the blockade.

The only United States vessels at the place were the steamer *Cambridge* and the bark *Gemsbok*, a sailing vessel.

The blockading vessels had news of the capture of Newbern and were on the lookout for the *Nashville*, but they were not numerous enough to preven her escape.

The *Gemsbok* first saw the *Nashville*, and immediately telegraphed to the *Cambridge* that she was coming out.

The *Cambridge* followed the *Nashville*, and fired a number of shots at her with the hope of getting her into a fight, but the superior speed of the *Nashville* soon put her at a safe distance.

Two of the shots from the *Cambridge* were supposed to have struck the *Nashville*.

The bark *Glenn*, which has been blockaded in the harbor of Beaufort for some time, was set on fire by the rebels on Sunday, and was still burning when the *Cambridge* left in the evening. The *Glenn* was supposed to be fitting out as a privateer.

The burning of this vessel was doubtless preparatory to an evacuation of the place.

Fort Macon had not been blown up by the rebels at the last accounts.

The bark *Gemsbok* and the steamer *State of Georgia* were left at the station by the *Cambridge*.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Condition of the Rebel Steamer Merrimac after her Encounter with the Monitor—Rumored Conflagration at Yorktown—Fort Macon and Beaufort Reported to be Still in Possession of the Rebels, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 26.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives a report of two intelligent contrabands relative to the condition of the *Merrimac*. She returned to Norfolk leaking, and six feet of water in her. Six steamers towed her up, and it was feared at first she would go down before extra pumps could be rigged on board to relieve her. Her fires were extinguished shortly after hauling off from the *Monitor*.

These contrabands also positively assert not only the death of BUCHANAN, but that of the Lieutenant in command Sunday, with seven seamen, and a number wounded. They positively assert the death and burial of both. Possibly Lieut. MINOR, her second officer, and not JONES, is meant by them.

The *Monitor* stands out in the Roads this side of Sewall's Point, with steam up ready for action. The greatest confidence is felt in the result. She is in fine condition, and ready at a moment's warning.

The French steamer *Catinet* arrived to-day, and dropped anchor in the Roads.

It is rumored that Yorktown, or a considerable portion of it, is burnt. A large fire was visible in that direction Sunday night, which was thought to be something more than burning brush. A large fire was also seen to-day in the neighborhood of New-Market bridge, which seemed to be quite extensive. Heavy volumes of smoke rose for several hours. It was beyond the National lines, and its character could not be ascertained.

Relative to the *Nashville*, the *Cambridge* reports the *Nashville* loaded with a valuable cargo of cotton and naval stores. She ran the blockade Tuesday night last. The night was dark and the lights were extinguished. She was fairly abreast of the *Cambridge* before discovered. On Sunday, the *Chippewa*, a faster steamer, arrived to take the place of the *Cambridge*.

Fort Macon and Beaufort are still in the possession of the rebels.

On Sunday night, the Sawyer guns at the Rip Raps made some capital shots at Sewall's Point. Tuesday morning, one shell filled with new liquid fire exploded in the midst of the rebel parade ground. It is believed it did considerable damage.

The rebels have brought the cannon heretofore commanding the channel from Sewall's Point around the Point, facing the Rip Raps. They fired at the Rip Raps, but the ball fell short about fifty yards. It was a good line shot, but the calibre was insufficient.

Departure of the Wounded Soldiers.

GENEROUS RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL FOR THEIR RELIEF.

The wounded and sick soldiers, heroes of the battles of Newbern and Roanoke, for whom an appeal was made in yesterday's TIMES, were the recipients of attentions more than generous. Early in the morning ladies, in their carriages, began to arrive from the up-town avenues, bearing with them supplies and delicacies of every description; gentlemen gave contributions in money, and physicians offered their gratuitous services. The *Commercial*, of last night, says:

"The sympathy for the sufferers, both from their wounds and from the privations of a long campaign, expressed itself chiefly through the ladies, who, to the generous profusion of their gifts, added the grace of their presence.

As soon as it was known that wounded soldiers were quartered at the Park Barracks, many ladies and gentlemen visited them; and in the morning baskets of fruits, preserves, jellies, meats, wines, liquors and luxuries of every description were brought by ladies in carriages, and accompanied by servants, until Capt. BELL, the Superintendent of the Barracks, was obliged to reject them.

Until the departure of the wounded soldiers, the ladies were assiduous in their attentions, bringing food and offering it with their own hands to those who were incapable of helping themselves.

During the forenoon nearly all had left for Massachusetts.

Western Trade.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 26.

Shipments of all kinds of produce from the West have been so reduced within the past few days that only two New-York lines—the Pennsylvania Central and the Grand Trunk of Canada—are worked up to capacity. Our Western roads are in a like condition. There is no further cause to complain for want of facilities to ship freights eastward from any point in the West.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

The Main Works of the Enemy Overflowed—Operations Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

A dispatch received, to-night, from Cairo, bringing the latest intelligence from Island No. 10, says:

The main works of the enemy on the mainland are overflowed, and nearly the whole of the Mississippi Valley in that vicinity. This delays effective operations by our forces at present.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

A Great Battle Expected to be Fought at Corinth—The Rebels at Island No. 10.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 26.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says: "Persons who left Memphis recently report Gens. BEAUREGARD, POLK, CHEATHAM and CLARK at or near Corinth, Miss., where, it is expected, a great battle will soon be fought.

The rebels at Island No. 10 had not burned their transports and barges, as previously reported, but were transporting cannon and ammunition from the Island to the main land. They communicated by signal lights with their forces at Union City the night before last."

GOV. JOHNSON'S APPEAL.

In the Nashville papers of March 18 we find the following documents:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Tennessee assumed the form of a body politic, as one of the United States of America, in the year 1796, at once entitled to all the privileges of the Federal Constitution, and bound by all its obligations. For nearly sixty-five years she continued in the enjoyment of all her rights, and in the performance of all her duties, one of the most loyal and devoted of the sisterhood of States. She had been honored by the elevation of two of her citizens to the highest place in the gift of the American people, and a third had been nominated for the same high office, who received a liberal though ineffective support. Her population had rapidly and largely increased, and their moral and material interests correspondingly advanced. Never was a people more prosperous, contented and happy than the people of Tennessee under the Government of the United States, and none so little burdened for the support of the authority by which they were protected. They felt their Government only in the conscious enjoyment of the benefits it conferred and the blessings it bestowed.

Such was our enviable condition until within the year just past, when, under what baneful influences it is not my purpose now to inquire, the authority of the Government was set at defiance, and the Constitution and Laws contemned, by a rebellious, armed force. Men who, in addition to ordinary privileges and duties of the citizen, had enjoyed largely the bounty and official patronage of the Government, and have by repeated oaths, obligated themselves to its support, with sudden ingratitude for the bounty and disregard for their solemn obligation, engaged, deliberately and ostentatiously, in the accomplishment of its overthrow. Many, accustomed to defer to their opinions and to accept their guidance, and others, carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor, arrayed themselves under their banners, thus organizing a treasonable power, which, for the time being, stifled and suppressed the authority of the Federal Government.

In this condition of affairs it devolved upon the President, bound by his official oath, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and charged by the law with the duty of suppressing insurrection and domestic violence, to resist and repel this rebellious force by the military arm of the Government, and thus to reëstablish the Federal authority. Congress, assembling at an early day, found him engaged in the active discharge of this momentous and responsible trust. That body came promptly to his aid, and, while supplying him with treasure and arms to an extent that would previously have been considered fabulous, they, at the same time, with almost absolute unanimity, declared, "that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease." In this spirit, and by such coöperation, has the President conducted this mighty contest, until, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, he has caused the National flag to float undisputed over the capital of our State. Meanwhile, the State Government has disappeared. The Executive has abdicated; the Legislature has dissolved; the Judiciary is in abeyance. The great ship of State, freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, and its glorious flag unfurled, has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and mutinous crew, and left to float at the mercy of the winds, and to be plundered by every rover upon the deep. Indeed, the work of plunder has already commenced. The archives have been desecrated; the public property stolen and destroyed; the vaults of the State Bank violated, and its treasures robbed, including the funds carefully gathered and consecrated for all time to the instruction of our children.

In such a lamentable crisis, the Government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligation to guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, an obligation which every State has a direct and immediate interest in having observed toward every other State, and from which, by no section on the part of the people in any State, can the Federal Government be absolved. A Republican form of Government, in consonance with the Constitution of the United States, is one of the fundamental conditions of our political existence, by which every part of the country is alike bound, and from which no part can escape. The obligation the National Government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in the absence of the regular and established State authorities, as Military Governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the State, to give the protection of law actively enforced to her citizens, and, as speedily as may be, to restore her Government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

In this grateful but arduous undertaking, I shall avail myself of all the aid that may be afforded by my fellow-citizens. And for this purpose I respectfully, but earnestly, invite all the people of Tennessee, desirous or willing to see a restoration of her ancient Government, without distinction of party affiliations, or past political opinions or action, to unite with me, by counsel and coöperative agency, to accomplish this great end. I find most, if not all of the offices, both State and Federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her national allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily, until the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet that the people can peaceably assemble at the ballot-box, and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail, and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate and unprincipled.

I shall, therefore, as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the State and county governments, from among my fellow-citizens, persons of probity and intelligence, and bearing true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, who will execute the functions of their respective offices, until their places can be filled by the people. Their authority, when their appointments shall have been made, will be accordingly respected and observed.

To the people themselves, the protectiono fthe Government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government will be honored. The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return.

And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our beloved State, endeared to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors.

And appealing to my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, I point them to my long public life as a pledge for the sincerity of my motives and an earnest for the performance of my present and future duties.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

American Matters Discussed in British Journals.

A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT ADVOCATED.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

Improvement in the Tone of British Sentiment.

Interesting Debate in the French Legislative Body.

The Imperial Government Sustains the Position of Earl Russell on the Blockade.

VIEWS OF FRANCE ON MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The new Royal Mail steamship *China*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool, on the 15th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 16th, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The passage is a very remarkable one for this season of the year.

The news by this arrival is interesting.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived out on the 14th inst.

The parliamentary proceedings, on the 13th, in both Houses were devoid of interest to American readers.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, Mr. M. GIBSON, in reply to Mr. POTTER, stated that no information had reached the Board of Trade as to the practical increase of duties on imports into the United States, consequent upon such duties being payable only in specie.

The *Daily News*, in an editorial article on the Slavery question, argues that, by simply refusing any any sort of participation in Slavery, the Federal Government will practically doom Slavery to extinction. If Slavery constantly requires new soil, as is alleged, and if slaveholders must depend on the North or Europe for the settlement of that soil, the North and Europe have the fate of Slavery in their hands. In the same article the writer says:

"We have always believed that the Confederates must succumb as surely as they were properly attacked. They never have been properly attacked till now, and now they are giving way at all points."

The *Moniteur* publishes the monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results as compared with the February account: Increase cash in hand, 61 millions francs; bank notes, 41 millions; treasury balance, 83¼ millions; current account, 18¾ millions; advances, 110¾ millions. Decrease, bills discounted, not yet due, 24½ millions.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, during an interview with the members of the Diplomatic Corps, assured them that there was nothing serious in the movements or manifestations which have lately occurred among the students in Paris. It is said that the Minister has written to the same effect to the French agents at foreign ports.

The Archbishop of Rennes had issued an address to the clergy of his diocese, containing a very warm defence of the Pope's temporal power.

In the Corps Legislatif on the 14th, the debate on the Address was confined to the financial question. Opposition was shown to the imposition of new taxes.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed a very urgent dispatch to the Cabinet of Madrid, demanding that it should at once put an end to the misunderstanding which continues at Vera Cruz between the commanders of the Spanish and French forces.

It was rumored that M. THOUVENEL had sent a note to the new Italian Ministry, demanding the cessation of the meetings of the Provedimento. At the same time, M. THOUVENEL had transmitted to the French Ambassador at Rome the text of the address of the Senate, and pointed out the force which it gives to the counsels which, with so much perseverance and so little result, have been addressed by the Government of the Emperor to the Holy See.

The Ministerial journal at Madrid says that Spain will not intervene in Rome if France will withdraw her troops. Spain will also not recognize accomplished facts in Italy, unless they are recognized by a European Congress.

Explanations were requested, March 15, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, concerning the convocation of the Bishops at Rome. Minister POGGI replied that the object of the convocation was unknown, but it was certainly not of a religious character. The laws sufficiently armed the Government against the Bishops taking their departure from the State and rendering themselves guilty of acts contrary to the interests of the nation. Leave of absence was formerly requested, but if not done now, the Government will consider what course to adopt.

The report that the Grand Duchy of Baden had recognized the Italian Kingdom is not confirmed. An exequatur has simply been granted to the Italian Consul.

The anniversary of the King VICTOR EMANUEL'S birthday has been celebrated throughout the kingdom with great solemnity.

The Pope, on the 14th, suffered from a slight fever, but his health having improved, he left his bed the following day.

It is announced with certainty the Liberal majority for the Prussian Cabinet, consisting of ANERSWALD, PATON, SCHERWIN, PUNCKLER and BERMUTH, is unanimous. Should their resignation become necessary, they will retire from the Ministry together.

We learn from Ragusa that the Turks on entering Zutzi had a skirmish with the insurgents. VUCLOVITCH is gathering his forces at Prisicka.

At latest dates the insurrection in Greece remained in *statu quo*.

A letter from Athens, of March 1, in the Trieste *Gazette*, contains some interesting details on the state of Greece. The greater part of the rebels have taken up a position at a quarter of an hour's march from Nauplia, hard by to the road of Argos. They hold the bridge of Aris, the Mountain Prophet Elias, and a mill close to the road.

They are well supplied with all warlike requisites, have intrenched positions, and an avenue for retreat if necessary. They have sympathizers and supporters in the higher ranks of the army and of the clergy, and although this is slurred over, it is said that they also find adherents and enthusiastic ones in members of those classes generally the last to abandon the cause of the sovereign. It appears probable that the truth with respect to this Greek insurrection, is but very imperfectly known.

The Paris *Pays* of the 14th states that the insurrection in Nauplia has gained ground in the neighboring provinces. Arta, Prevesa and Lauzza have become the seats of revolutionary committees, which act in open day. The royal authorities have been expelled from Tripolitza.

The insurgents have cut off all communication between the Piræus and the western portions of the Peloponnessus. No soldiers have yet taken advantage of the amnesty offered by the King.

The Government have called out 30,000 men to complete the lists of the regular army, which had been reduced through financial necessities.

The Red Sea cable was again in working order between Suez und Jabal Island, and as the steamers had been ordered to call at the Island, a further saving of time in the receipt of news, amounting to about three days, had been effected.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

Opportune Victories—Effect of American Artillery on the British Parliament—The Effort for Recognition—British Feeling Toward America—Mr. Adams—British Revenues and Expenditures—A Confederate Steamer at Liverpool.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 14, 1862.

Never were victories more opportune than those of Roanoke Island, Somerset, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. These blows fell upon the British sympathizers wrth the South with stunning force. The papers published the news at first without a word of comment. Had there been a Confederate victory, we should have had columns of jubilations. I except, of course, the two or three papers with Northern sympathies. The Thunderer was silent, and then surly. When it became necessary to say something, the public was assured that these victories were really of very little importance, and could do nothing toward the conquest and subjugation of so vast a territory as that included in the Southern Confederacy.

But whatever may be the effect of the National successes on the war in America, they have been sufficiently decisive in the British Parliament. Mr. GREGORY made his attack on the blockade in the House of Commons, and Lord CAMPBELL in the House of Lords. They were listened to with patience and with sympathy. They did not lack the encouragement of cheers. Mr. GREGORY avowed his sympathy with the South, and made the strongest case possible against the blockade. Mr. FOSTER demolished his argument, but that was not needed. Gens. BURNSIDE, GRANT and BUELL had done that more effectually. It was decided that the blockade is a good enough blockade, until there are some Confederate victories.

Disappointed in this effort, an attack has been made upon the principle of blockades; but England will not give up the right arm of her power. It is not for her interest to establish precedents against blockades. She has three times resisted urgent appeals from the French Government to interfere. This is stated, not only by the Press, but in Parliament, and without contradiction, while the American papers are praising LOUIS NAPOLEON for his supposed friendship to the Union. England, as matters now stand, will not break the blockade, because she may wish, next year, to maintain one of her own; but there is no doubt that she would be glad of any good pretext to do so. You saw with what alacrity she sprang to arms in the affair of the *Trent* case. You doubt that she is watching eagerly for a similar opportunity? What are her less than thirty thousand troops in Canada against the force that might be hurled against her, when there shall be no longer any force in the South to oppose them?

The next move in Parliament will be for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Even that will probably be postponed, until we have further intelligence. The great question here is as to the actual feeling and determination of the South. To recognize a Government, whose people are just ready to abandon it, would be absurd. If Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL can assure the Governments of England and France that their people are united, and determined to maintain the position they have taken at all hazards, and at all sacrifices, there will probably be a formal recognition, particularly if the Northern troops should meet with a check, or if the contest can be protracted. This would be in accordance with English, French, and American precedents, and the Government of the United States, which has not been slow in recognizing revolutionary Governments, could not complain of such recognition, if it were accompanied by a rigid and impartial neutrality.

As to an actual neutrality in sentiment, I need not say that it has no existence. There is a Northern party, with its organs; but the Southern party is far more numerous and powerful. It is excused by some, on the ground that it is natural for Englishmen to sympathize with the weaker party. This, they tell us, is the reason why they feel so glum over a Northern victory, while another Bull Run would throw the whole country into ecstacies. Mr. ADAMS, I have seen, has been found fault with for a lack of geniality. It seems to be supposed that if he were more social and demonstrative, he might have a favorable influence on public opinion. This is, I think, a mistake. There is no going against the current here by any such effort. If Mr. ADAMS keeps on the right side of PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, he does all that is possible. The demonstrations of Northern Americans here have not been very successful. We hear the tactics of Southerners more approved; but the reason for this is evident. The Southerners have floated quietly with the current, and have really done very little but to give it direction, while Northerners have fretfully struggled against the stream.

And it is sufficiently annoying. Heretofore, the English have been condescendingly patronizing to American literature, art and enterprise. Even American politics have not been without admirers. Now, if you mention an American book, or a book on an American subject, to a publisher, he shakes his head. American actors do better, but they tickle the English with the broadest caricutures of Yankee peculiarities, like those of the FLORENCES. But we must be united, powerful and rich, before Americans in England can be treated, as Americans, with a genuine cordiality. No one who has lived six months in England can wonder at the books that have been written about America and the Americans, from FIDDLER, HALL and TROLLOPE, to DICKENS and RUSSELL.

But give us a strong Government, a large army and navy, and a national debt of gigantic proportions, and who knows but we may come to be respected?

The people of the British Islands, it may interest you to know, pay annual taxes to the amount of £70,000,000, or $350,000,000, and this seemingly enormous taxation is not inconsistent with a great and increasing prosperity. Of this amount [illegible] goes to pay the interest upon the public debt—that stupendous national debt, which has been the wonder of Americans in past years, but which just now does not seem so terrible. The army costs $80,000,000, including some Government aid to the militia and volunteers. India supports her own soldiers. This large amount of taxation is so distributed over the body politic that is scarcely conscious of the burden. It is paid in postage stamps and stamps for business paper. Nearly every money transaction, that is a matter of record, pays toll to the Government. I cannot cash a draft from New-York without first attaching to it a three-penny stamp. I can not drink a glass of ale or whisky, or smoke a cigar, or take a cup of tea or coffee, without paying my share of the interest on the national debt and for the support of the Government. Disloyalty here must be accompanied with self-denial, to be effective. If a few millions of Englishmen would drink no beer, spirits, tea or coffee, and use no tobacco, they would put the Government to the most serious inconvenience. The English say

Americans will never bear heavy taxation. They bear it themselves, and rather seem proud of it. As Americans are of the same stock, perhaps they will submit to the same necessary burdens.

England, too, is opposed to a standing army in time of peace. Parliament has always refused to make any permanent provision for such an establishment. Every year they must vote the supplies; but the army has grown steadily, and now costs more, in time of peace, than formerly in the midst of the great wars of Europe. There is grumbling but it is mixed with pride. J. B. grumbles at his income tax, but he is proud to pay it for all that. There is an ostentation in his scolding, and his talk of economy is to show how much he pays. But it may be observed that the J. B. that talks and spends the money is but a small portion of the people of Great Britain. "No taxation without representation," sounds well; but how are we represented over here? Out of seven millions of men, only one million votes. Out of this million, one quarter elect a majority of the members of the House of Commons. As to the House of Lords, and Her Majesty, there is no voting in the case. We have then $350,000,000 a year raised by taxation, and expended by the representatives elected by two hundred and fifty thousand persons, out of a population which, by the American system of suffrage, would have seven millions of voters.

A steamer loaded with cotton, naval stores and tobacco, has just arrived at Liverpool from Wilmington, N. C. She brought several passengers, and seems to have run the blockade without difficulty; but every person who was ever on salt water, knows that there are few harbors which can be made tight enough to prevent an occasional egress. The wonder is that there not many more of them, when the temptation is so great, and a single cargo would make a fortune.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Republican Movements—The Students—Arrests by the Police—The Debate on the American Question—News of the War.

Paris, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

The agitation which now reigns in the Republican ranks of Paris is valuable in the instruction it conveys to the observer of passing events. A month ago, no one—not even the most visionary Republican—thought the time propitious for a political demonstration. But in the rise and progress of the present agitation we see verified what we are often told, that in Paris it needs but a shadow to start a movement, and but a day to accomplish a revolution.

The movement commenced in a personal demonstration of the students against M. About. Soon the restless spirits of the Republican party, ever ready and waiting to profit by any circumstance that might arise, joined in the movement, and sought to give it color and direction. From a demonstration against a man because he deserted the Liberal cause, and went over to the Government, it was soon transformed into a Republican movement of wide extent. The conflict which arose between the Emperor and the Chamber of Deputies, on the Count Palikao dotation, added force and consistency to the movement, and when *Mardi-Gras*, the last day of carnival, arrived, the Government received a regular fright, for on that day some sort of violation of public order was to take place. The Police force, which had been already doubled, was strengthened by the addition of the regular soldiery, held ready for action, the mounted municipal guards were moved about in bodies in all the disaffected quarters, and everything was made ready for the prompt and energetic suppression of any attempt at disorder. The cadets of the Polytechnic School were kept in till three o'clock, the traditional procession of the Fat Ox did not go either to the Tuilleries or to M. Walewski's, in the Louvre, as was indicated in the official itinerary, and the students of the various Colleges were warned that the Government was aware of their intentions and was prepared to act with vigor and promptitude. The result was that on *Mardi-Gras*, (Shrove Tuesday,) the demonstration was confined to gatherings in small groups on the different public places in the centre of the city—groups which moved silently from place to place, and which so conducted themselves that the policemen, not even the *mouchards*, could find an excuse for active intervention.

In the meantime many arrests were made, and the screws were put upon the Press. A leading Republican informs me that something like fifteen hundred arrests have been made in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles, the largest proportion in Lyons. From the same source I learn that there was not, so far as Paris is concerned, any *mot d'ordre*, any concerted plan among the Republicans, for a decisive movement, but that the extent of the demonstration was to show dissatisfaction with the Government. At the same time, if the Government had not shown its teeth, there is no telling where the manifestation would have stopped.

Since Shrove Tuesday the arrests have been going on, and no manifestation has taken place other than on one or two occasions quiet groupings, as if by concert, on the Place du Palais Royal. The probability is that at the present writing the movement is completely smothered, and will not again make its appearance—at least not for the present. But there are many evidences to show that the Government regarded the movement as of a serious nature, such as the prohibition to the Press against speaking on the subject, the warning given to the journal *La Presse*, the interdiction of the *Indépendance Belge*, every time it made mention of the subject, the espionage placed upon M. Jules Favre, and other leading Republicans. And all this agitation arose upon a question entirely foreign to the Government, and was continued and culminated in a sort of republican attempt, without any special grief against the Government. So that when it is recollected that Paris is France, and that whatever is done within the fortifications of Paris is accepted as law by the country, every one can see by what a precarious tenure any dynasty holds power, and how constantly any Government which hopes to maintain itself must be on the alert.

The conservative part of the Republican Party in France are willing to maintain Napoleon if he will only progress in liberal measures, for they admit that one man can do more in France than the people in a mass. And this party say that Napoleon will hold to power as long as he progresses, but that if the day should arrive when he can no longer go forward, he will inevitably fall, like his predecessors.

The great debate on the American question came off, yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, and resulted, as might have been expected, in favor of non-intervention. The declaration of the *Ministre-orateur*, M. Billault, speaking on behalf of the Emperor, was that France, as well as all the great nations of Europe, was of opinion that the blockade was effective, and ought to be respected. The mouth-piece of the Secessionists, M. Calvet Rogniat, spoke with a moderate zeal in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and presented all the documents they could furnish him against the blockade; but Southern statesmanship was at fault here, as it is at home. The feeling in the legislative bodies and governmental circles is now nearly all for the North, and we hope to hear no more of the question in these bodies.

We have just received the news of the occupation of Nashville by the Union army, and the march upon Murfreesboro. Our Union friends are jubilant beyond measure, and there is a general feeling that nothing now will stop the Western boys in their victorious march South.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN FRANCE.

The French Legislative Body on the Duty of Neutrality—The French Government Regards the Blockade as Substantially Perfect—The Policy of Intervention in Mexico Defined.

In the French Legislative Body on the 13th inst., Count De Morny in the Chair, the order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Address.

M. Baroche, President of the Council of State; MM. Billault and Magne, Ministers without portfolio; and Gen. Allard and M. Vuillefroy, Presidents of Section in the Council of State, were present as Government Commissioners.

Par. 5 was brought forward. It is thus worded:

"The civil war which is desolating America is a great source of injury to our industry and commerce, and we desire ardently that those dissensions should come to a speedy end. The Legislative Body highly commends your Majesty for having in this crisis, and above all, in the recent difference between America and England, thought only of causing the rights of neutrals to be respected. A Government which takes right and justice as its invariable rule, will soon become the arbiter of the peace of the world."

On this the following amendment was presented by MM. Morin, Lemercier, Guyard-Delalain, the Marquis D'Andelarre and A. Jubinal:

"The civil war which desolates America is a serious injury to French manufactures and commerce; we offer up the most ardent wishes that those dissensions may speedily terminate, and that *the great principle of the abolition of Slavery may come victoriously out of the struggle entered into on that subject.*"—(The remainder of the paragraph as in the Address.)

M. Calvet-Rogniat inquired if some other amendments spoken of were to be withdrawn.

M. E. Ollivier wished to give an explanation of the amendment proposed by him and others on the paragraph relating to America. The amendment expressed two ideas: first, that there were grounds for causing the principle of non-intervention to be respected in the war between the North and South; and secondly, that, as it was a question about the abolition of Slavery, it was the wish of France to see the cause of humanity, represented by the Northern States, come off triumphant. The first part needed no development, as the Government had strictly followed the policy of non-intervention; and with respect to the second, there was a somewhat similar amendment presented by some of his colleagues. He should therefore demand that both amendments might be discussed together.

The President—M. Nogent Saint Laurens desires to oppose the first amendment.

M. Ollivier said that in that case he should abandon his proposition and adopt the amendment of M. Morin.

M. Morin (de la Drome) rose to develop the amendment proposed by himself and colleagues. He considered that it was much to be regretted that the Address, which expressed wishes for the speedy cessation of the conflict, did not express any for the triumph of the grand principle of humanity for which France had always contended. The amendment did not go beyond the expression of a desire for the abolition of Slavery on the American Continent; the Southern States, grown wiser by misfortune, might perhaps proclaim abolition, if not immediate, at any rate gradual. *The result would be obtained, and France would applaud.* The honorable member went on to give some examples of the horrors of the slave traffic, and of the cruelties which were the necessary consequences of Slavery. There was, in his opinion, no other question at issue between the North and South. The South would have consented to everything could she have obtained guarantees for an institution so dear to her. *The North had not been too rigid, but, on the contrary, too moderate in dealing with the South.* He could see no possible danger to French interests in the adoption of the amendment. There were many questions that caused division in the House; but that before them was one in which all might join in common accord.

M. Ollivier—Well said.

M. Calvet-Rogniat should abstain from expressing sympathy with either the North or the South, and discuss the question only with reference to the interests of French commerce, which was in a state of great suffering. The working classes of Lyons, St. Etienne, Rouen, Lille, and many other cities, were in cruel distress by reason of the interruption of their exportations to America. At Lyons, for example, with a produce of from 600,000,000 to 700,000,000, the exportation had fallen from 500,000,000 to 175,000,000. It was in presence of distress which was beyond the relief of the Government or of private charity that he would ask if the commerce of neutrals ought to continue to be interdicted, under pretext that there was a blockade of the Southern ports. France has always supported two principles essential to the liberty of the seas—that the flag covers the merchandise, and that an inefficient blockade must not be recognized. Those principles had been definitively consecrated by article 4 of the Treaty of Paris. From the date of the Treaty of Westphalia down to 1835, there had been many treaties of commerce, and 22 of them gave a definition of a blockade, to the effect that a port was not blockaded unless there were real danger to ships attempting to enter. Article 4 of the Treaty of Paris was still more explicit; but he feared there might yet be disputes on the subject, when he found Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State, writing on the 28th July, 1856, to the French Minister at Washington, that the Government gave its assent to article 4, but that the difficulty would always be to find out the quantum of force requisite to constitute an effective blockade. Now a blockade, continued the honorable member, is evidently ineffective, when there is only one vessel before the port. This is what is called a paper blockade; a sort of blockade that was maintained by England, and imposed on us after the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1803. But between a paper blockade and a blockade enforced by an effective flotilla, there are many intermediate ones, which, without absolutely preventing an entrance to a port, may yet constitute a danger to those who attempt it. Now, I wish to examine whether the blockade of the Southern ports is maintained by a force respectable enough to constitute this danger. I assert, said the speaker, that it is not, and think that no more conclusive proof of my assertion can be given than the long catalogue of ships of all sorts which have entered or quitted these ports since the notification of the blockade. Authentic documents, letters from honorable merchants and shipowners, show that any ship leaving for South America can be insured by a premium of 7½ to 15 per cent. The honorable member went on to say that Earl Russell had written a dispatch to Admiral Lyons to the effect that, although many ships had forced a passage, still the blockade of the port of Charleston had been regularly announced; and that, as ships of the American navy had been charged with its maintenance, there was ground to regard it as effective. In that dispatch Lord Russell departed widely from the declarations of the Paris treaty, and from the language of the circular of the French Minister of Commerce. Without wishing to revive any antagonism, he (the speaker) could not but remark that the principles of the two nations in the blockade question had always been divergent. England had accepted the treaty of Paris; but how did she interpret the fourth article? Only a few days ago the Solicitor-General repudiated, with disdain, the new doctrines concerning blockade, and Mr. Gregory told the House of Commons that the non-observation of the declaration of the Treaty of Paris was a deception for the Confederate States, and an ambuscade for the interests of commerce throughout the world. Earl Russell had declared in the House of Lords that the blockade of the American ports had been effective from the 15th August, while the dispatches of Mr. Bunch, the English Consul at Charleston, said that it was not so. Under such circumstances, *would it not be the right and the duty of France to resume her commercial relations with the ports of the United States, without, however, renouncing her neutrality?* No one could recognize the odious plan of blockade by the destruction of the entrances to the port, which might forever injure an important source of prosperity for the whole world.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, as member of the Committee, wished to say a few words on the amendment. The maintenance or the abolition of Slavery was a question of administration or of internal policy, and, *if France were to express a wish that Slavery should be suppressed in America, it would be an act of interference with the affairs of a foreign country.* After having first done so in America, France might next do the same for the Spanish possessions, next for the Dutch, and then Brazil, Siam, and, in short, for every part of the world where Slavery still existed. France had emancipated her own colonies, and the other Powers were free to imitate her if they chose, but she could not interfere with them. [Hear, hear.]

Viscount Anatole Lemercier observed that, in presenting the amendment under discussion, the authors of it were desirous of respecting the sentiments expressed in the address, and they merely added a wish which they thought to be that of the whole Chamber. They now desired to add after the words "speedy termination" the following: "And that the great principle of the abolition of Slavery may come out victorious from the struggle entered into on the subject." By so doing they only expressed their abhorrence of Slavery, and the Chamber would do well to adopt the amendment.

Count De Tromelin could not admit that Slavery was the sole cause that had led to the crisis in America; the motive was also that the South wished to manage their own affairs without being interfered with, and, in his opinion, European commerce could not fail to benefit by the realization of that desire. He feared that, although civil war might cease, the numerous volunteers who had been for so long accustomed to camp life would not readily return to their more peaceful avocations, and that troubles and disorders would long exist.

M. Morin (de la Drôme) could not agree with M. Granier de Cassagnac that the abolition of Slavery was only a question of administration; it was one which essentially interested the right of nations. Slaves were Christians.

M. Granier de Cassagnac—The African Slaves were not so.

M. Billault—Two questions have been mixed up in this discussion, and I am desirous of saying a few words on each. One of the honorable members has expressed doubts as to whether the blockade established by the Northern States is effective, and appears to see an opposition between English and French tendencies on the subject. Such is not the case. The principles laid down by the two Governments as to the conditions necessary to render the blockade effective, have been mutually accepted. Earl Russell has laid down the principle that the blockade is effective. The reason was that considerable prudence is necessary in this American question, and that it is important that the Powers interested should act in concert. *Those Powers do not think that the effective character of the blockade can be denied, and they respect it.* The French Government cannot feel surprise at the sympathy which has been expressed on the great question of the abolition of Slavery, for it shares in it. When the scourge of Slavery afflicts a country, we may advise its suppression, but we cannot go further. [Adhesion.] Do you, who advocate neutrality, think that it would be prudent and politic, in an address in which you express a wish to see an end put to the disturbances in America, to add words in favor of the abolition of Slavery? Certainly not. We express wishes in an equal degree for the North and for the South, for we desire to see an end of the civil war, and that brand of discord extinguished which has set fire to the country. [Hear, hear.]

Baron De Ravinel did not intend to criticise the wording of paragraph 5, but he should wish to see added some words of consolation and hope for the manufacturing interests of the country. The part he represented was particularly affected by the civil war in America, where manufactures were in a state of stagnation from the want of raw material—cotton. It would have been a great satisfaction to have seen a mention made of Algeria, the soil of which was so well suited to the cultivation of that essential article, and whence France might hereafter derive considerable resources. The [illegible] of the Vosges had [illegible] a petition to the Emperor on the subject and they have been most graciously received. The address pointed out the evils resulting from the American struggle, and an indication of the remedy to be found in Algeria, would have been favorably received by those connected with manufactures.

Mr. Schneider—The Chamber had on many occasions expressed the interest it took in Algeria, and it would have been inopportune to have now spoken of that colony, as the Government was occupied in preparing a plan of organization for that country. Every one shared in the hopes felt by the honorable Baron, that Algeria would prosper, and that the sacrifices made for that land, which had now become French, would be one day amply compensated for.

M. Arman wished to make a few remarks on Pars. 5 and 6, relative to America, China, Cochin China and Mexico. The civil war in the United States had produced a most unfavorable effect on the manufactures and commerce of France, which effect was aggravated by extensive importations from England under the new treaty. It was, therefore, most important that the Government should make every effort to put an end to the struggle in America. The expeditions to China and Cochin China were at first political rather than commercial, but trade would no doubt soon be established with those countries, and it was also most desirable that the Government should take measures to encourage Chinese emigration to the French colonies, especially Algeria, where labor was the great desideratum. He hoped the Government would propose a vote for that purpose during the present session. He highly approved of the taking possession of Lower Cochin China, and thought that the commercial benefits of the conquest should be assured by prompt colonization. To secure that result in Cochin China, it would be advisable to found there an agricultural and commercial bank, to supply the colonists with the necessary capital. He trusted that colonization would not be obstructed by administrative measures, of which the last advices from Segon expressed some apprehensions. The expedition to Mexico was necessary to protect French interests, and would prove beneficial to French trade if it should lead to a reduction of the tariff on imports. Turning from foreign affairs, the speaker said that, in the interest of trade, he would make a few observations on another part of the Address, which was intended to allay the alarms caused by the instability of the customs duties. Great caution was necessary in that matter. The decree of June 24, 1861, had favored foreign shipping, which ought to be encouraged by all possible means. Let them follow the example of England, whose mercantile navy had been developed under the shade of the Royal navy. The strength of the French navy must not be reduced, as France never before had so great an interest in extending her trade. If they did not pretend to dispute the sceptre of the world with their old rivals, they could only make their influence felt by having forces relatively equal. The French navy had nobly done its duty in Syria, China, Mexico, and elsewhere, and they were bound to invoke the Emperor's solicitude for the prompt maintenance of the fleet. He shared the sentiments expressed by the Committee, and should vote for the Address.

M. Conseil—All the great ports had acquitted themselves well in fitting out the late naval expeditions, but the fact was undeniable that the number of naval officers was insufficient, and he hoped the Chamber would give the Minister the means of supplying the deficiency. He must express his regret that the merchant navy had not been more especially protected by the Government, and that the reciprocal treaties between France and England had not been strictly observed on either side.

The President—I think it right to observe that there are two discussions—that of the Address and that of the Budget. All observations on details belong to the latter. In the discussion on the Address, honorable gentlemen should confine themselves to remarks on the general policy of the Government. [Hear, hear.] If every speaker enters into details, the discussion will be interminable, and will lose its importance in the eyes of the country.

The amendments were then declared to be withdrawn, and paragraph 5 was adopted.

Paragraph 6, which is as follows, was then brought forward:

"The expeditions of China, Cochin China and Mexico have been undertaken to avenge the honor of France and protect her citizens. We trust that those distant and costly expeditions will assure the respect of our flag, and procure new and permanent openings to our commerce. The establishment in Cochin China, administered in that spirit, seems destined to furnish a large compensation for the sacrifices of which it has been the object."

M. Achille Jubinal wished a speedy triumph to the French flag in Mexico, but he was anxious to obtain information as to the precise object of the expedition. It had been stated that the intention existed of substituting monarchical for republican Government there, and that a Belgian or German prince, or a Spanish princes, was to be placed on the throne. If the only object of the expedition were to protect the national interests, he fully approved of it; *but if its object were the overthrow of a free Government, what became of the great principle of non-intervention which they had proclaimed and enforced in Europe?* Mexico is a young nation, but has undergone many vicissitudes. Perhaps the first of its woes was the discovery of America. At that time the Mexicans were free, happy, and instructed in the arts and sciences. The Spanish domination oppressed and demoralized them completely, and for centuries they groaned under the iron hand of Spain. When the great principles of 1789 crossed the ocean, they excited some agitation in Mexico, but her independence was not fully realised till the year 1818, when a new nationality reared its flag on the Palace of the Spanish Viceroy. That nationality still existed at present, and let them not destroy it. France had four centuries of struggles ere her unity was established, and not fifty years had yet elapsed since Mexico started into life as an independent nation. He would not enter into the details of Mexican dissensions, but he must say that the existing Government had all the characteristics of a regular Government, and Juares, he had no doubt, would organize his Administration and pay all legitimate demands, if time were allowed him. He believed that public opinion in France was favorable to Mexico, and he trusted that France would not, by too much precipitation, lose the sympathies of that country, or compromise the great principles of '89.

The President—I have made a slight mistake. Before allowing M. Jubinal to speak, I ought to have submitted for discussion an amendment presented by Messrs. J. Favre, Henon, Darimon, Picard and Ollivier. Perhaps I may be excused, as those gentlemen have so many amendments. [A laugh.]

M. J. Favre—It has allowed us to hear a very good speech.

The President then read the amendment, which is as follows:

"*We view with regret the commencement of the expedition to Mexico. Its object appears to be an intervention in the internal affairs of a people; we engage the Government only to exact satisfaction for our grievances.*"

M. Jules Favre was ready to approve of the expedition if it were justified by sufficient grievances, and if the ostensible cause did not conceal some secret end; but he thought the apprehensions expressed by M. Jubinal were too well grounded. In the first place, France was not alone in the enterprise, and it was possible that the unity of the object might not be always respected by the allies. Next, it was very generally reported that an intention existed of replacing the present Government by a monarchy. The internal situation of the country was certainly bad, but it had improved within the last eighteen months. Juarez, who had succeeded the military and clerical party in power, was a civilian and an eminent lawyer; he had shown every disposition to improve the great natural resources of Mexico, and had begun by reducing the National debt nineteen millions of piastres. *It was wrong to thwart his efforts by an inopportune and unjust attack.* According to the official documents they went to Mexico to enforce violated engagements, to protect French interests and to restore order. He admitted that the existing Government must be held responsible for the faults of its predecessors, and that the Mexican Congress had suspended the payment of the foreign debt; but did those facts justify them in going to war? He did not think so. Official documents published by the Mexican Government make the debt due to France 450,000 piastres, (750,000 francs.) There were, perhaps, in addition, private claims amounting to three or four millions of piastres, but the exact sum had not been ascertained. He did not think that sufficient to justify an expenditure of twenty or thirty millions of francs. The English claims on Mexico were sixty-two millions of piastres, but her claim recognized by Convention was only five millions. Spain claimed eight millions. Had France gone alone, her demands would have been granted at once: but while the Spanish were her allies, conciliation was impossible, so intense was the hatred of the Mexicans against them. The best means of solving the difficulty was to seize the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, the customs of which would soon have paid the three or four millions due. For that purpose it was not necessary to send 330 cannon, 5,000 sailors, 3,000 troops for landing, and 3,000 more had since been added. The expense would amount to ten or fifteen millions, and payment might have been obtained at much less. The dispatches stated that twenty-three acts of violence and six murders had been committed on Frenchmen in Mexico. He deeply regretted those facts, but it must be remembered that, owing to the configuration of the country, the police could not be so perfect as in Paris. Similar outrages had occurred elsewhere. At Djeddah, for instance, the French Consul's family was murdered; but it was not avenged by making war on the Porte. France demanded and obtained satisfaction. *He thought himself justified in believing that the French had no good reasons for war, but sought for pretexts.* The claim for 150,000 piastres could not be the true reasons of the war. The honorable gentleman who alluded to the treaty concluded between the three Powers in October last, and to the dispatches communicated to the Chamber, from one of which, addressed by M. Thouvenel to Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, he had read a passage stating that the Allies had no other object than that stated in the Convention, that they would not interfere in the internal affairs of the country, or exercise any pressure on the people in the choice of a Government; but it might be necessary to deliberate as to the course to be followed if the presence of the Allied forces determined the sound part of the population, weary of anarchy, to make an effort to establish a Government offering guarantees of strength and stability, which had been wanting in all those which had succeeded each other since the declaration of independence. Such language gave him uneasiness, as it carried him back to the text of the dispatches written in 1849, when the expedition to Rome was being prepared. The French expedition arrived at Vera Cruz in December, and in January a decision was come to that it should be reinforced. If a great object was to be accomplished, it [illegible] only a prudent precaution that the [illegible] of France should not be inferior to [illegible] of the nations engaged with her. But what was that [illegible]? The honorable Deputy had read a dispatch from Earl Cowley to Earl Russell, in which mention was made of the Archduke Maximilian for the throne of Mexico. He certainly must be allowed to express his astonishment that three Powers, France, England and Spain, should take an Austrian Prince under their protection, to seat him on the throne of a free people. Prince Maximilian might be endowed with all the virtues of his House, but in his (the speaker's) opinion, they would be much better employed at home. The Archduke would appear to have accepted the candidateship offered him, and had seriously entertained the question with a political man, who was no other than a teacher of the Spanish language. [Laughter.] Such were the pretensions on which the blood and treasure of France were lavished, under the pretence of avenging the wrongs of French subjects! If the candidateship of the Austrian Prince had been brought forward under the flag of France, she would be obliged to support it, but at present nothing obliged her to do so. What has taken place at Rome would occur in Mexico. A garrison must be kept there: and when the members of a Chamber should ask the Government when the troops would be withdrawn, the answer given would be, "We are waiting." A precise explanation as to the object of the expedition ought, therefore, to be given.

M. Billault—At the very moment when the French soldiers are marching on Mexico, and perhaps engaged in combat, an attempt is made to show that they are only the instruments of an intrigue, and that the war in Mexico is not a legitimate one. I do not know whether such a discussion is opportune and patriotic, but, since these doubts have been started, I shall, in a few words, reëstablish the facts, both for the Chamber and the country. The war which we have declared against Mexico is as legitimate as any war can be. For many years the most shameful outrages have been committed on the French residents; their blood has been shed and their property confiscated. Several Consuls have been imprisoned, and one of the Ministers of France menaced. We have borne with all this, but our dignity and interests at length require that an end should be put to all the violence and anarchy so tenderly supported by the hon. Deputy. Every effort at arrangement has been made, but in vain, for each successive Government in Mexico has failed to accomplish the engagements entered into by it. Promises made one day, were broken the next, and the money put aside for the payment of indemnities had, when it reached a large sum, been pillaged by themselves. [Laughter.] War at length became necessary, and it is called for by the honor and interest of France. The Powers of Europe are very jealous on the subject of the New World, and it was to remove any suspicion as to our intentions that we invited England and Spain to join us. We also did the same with America, but she refused. *She has ulterior views, and our policy does not suit her.* The true motives of the expedition are set forth in the Convention concluded between the three Powers—the more effectual protection of the persons and property of our fellow-countrymen. The three Powers also engage not to seek for any acquisition of territory, or any particular advantage, and not to exercise any influence which might prevent the Mexican nation from freely choosing its form of government. Such are the obligations accepted by the three Powers. If the people of Mexico, who have been oppressed by different Governments for the last forty years, should arouse, and wish to give themselves one of order and liberty, ought we to prevent them? No; they will be left free to do so; *but we shall not exercise any influence.* The people may rely on receiving the counsels and the moral support of France, but never her material assistance. The independence and sovereignty of the popular wishes will be no more violated at Mexico than elsewhere. As for the rumors which led to the dispatch from the English Embassy, there was nothing very serious in it. Some French officers might have said that they were going to Mexico to make a throne for a German Prince; *but the alarm of the English Ambassador was soon removed by an interview with M. Thouvenel.* To sum up, this war, which has been called for by the interests of France, will be carried on with energy; *and I shall conclude by expressing a wish that the arms of France may triumph in Mexico as elsewhere, and there secure peace and liberty.* [Approbation.]

The amendment presented by M. Jules Favre and his colleagues was then put to the vote and rejected.

Can the Union be Restored?

From the London Times.

The best people in the States, and the wisest people here, all *look to an amicable separation as the only possible solution of the difficulty, and the only way to heal the breach of feeling.* They fondly hope that the successes of the North may give it the opportunity of making terms somewhat more agreeably and more advantageously than was possible after its previous disasters. But it is one thing to hope for success as the means of pacification, and another thing to use it for that purpose. The American heart is very susceptible of victory, and the ambitious hopes which it feeds. We have to consider now what a conquering army and Government are likely to be content with, and that remains to be seen. With the tide of victory there comes often a tide of arrogance, which knows not moderation. Even the most obdurate claim ascribed to the North is the possession of the Border States, leaving the Gulf States to the new Confederate Union. But both interest and feeling bind Kentucky and Tennessee, not to say Maryland, to the South. *It must also be confessed, though we have occasional hints in private letters and dispatches about an amicable separation, that neither is the idea to be found in any American document or journal, nor has it here been put into any distinct and intelligible form.* The Debt, the Tariff, the Taxation, the Fugitive Slave law, and many other questions rise like rocks ahead as we look out for the promised day which is to give us two friendly Unions of moderate power and temper, instead of the one we find so hard to deal with. The war has brought into light and developed to serious proportions a third party in this conflict,—the strong, increasing, independent, self-confident Western States. They are now doing the work, and they know it. *They will not contribute to the payment of the monster debt, nor can they be made to contribute.* Yet if the New-England States cannot extract it from them, or from the South, which will find its own burden quite enough to bear, how will they tolerate the indignity of paying the whole cost themselves? But this is only one of the many questions which the two Governments will have to settle when they find a Villafranca on American soil. There are reasons which seem to make it utterly impossible for North and South, East and West, to be friendly without a union of institutions and a fusion of interests. The Americans, however, have still to learn that truth, if truth it be; and what is more, they have still to learn the moderation necessary to give it due effect.

From the London Herald.

We doubt if there be really any such thing as a Union party in the South. It must be noticed that it is in the Border States that this absence of sympathy for the North is signalized by the special correspondent of the *Times*. If the secession feeling is so strong in the territory which is still the bone of contention between the rival armies, how much stronger must it be in the States which first seceded, and that still form the head and front of the secession movement. Dissensions are, indeed, spoken of in the ranks of the Confederates, but when we come to inquire into them, we find the dissentients are so far from the thought of making terms, that they reproach the Government of President Davis for not carrying on offensive war, for confining its military operations to the defence of Southern territory. *In fine, we are persuaded that the rule of the men of New England is at an end forever in the countries that lie to the South of the Ohio and the Missouri.* If the Union is ever restored, it can only be re-constituted on the basis of voluntary suffrage, and that consent will never be given by any of the slaveholding States. Victory after victory to the North will not alter our conviction as to the inevitable *dénouement* of this profitless strife. Years ago the Northern Abolitionists foresaw in the separation of the free from the slave States, the only possible solution to the Slavery question. Their arguments were as unanswerable then as now, but in times of popular excitement, the still, small voice of reason is seldom heard. The North will not resign its extravagant claims at the moment when victory crowns its arms—we suppose it will go on to receive another lesson of defeat. As far as we can see, that is not likely to be long delayed. *The Generals in the West, flushed with unhoped-for successes, are acting on their own responsibility, and altogether without authority, either of Gen. McClellan or the Secretary of War at Washington.* We are informed on this very singular feature in the conduct of the war by no less an authority than Mr. Stanton himself. If these unwary gentlemen should be encouraged to push on into Alabama, they and all their forces will not improbably be surrounded and made an end of, in the same manner as a daring fish that has invaded the mouth of a polyp. The tide of battle, if fortune be too much tempted, may be expected to turn, and the North will then wish, when it is too late, that it had held its hand when the cards seemed all in its favor.

If a great man struggling with adversity is a spectacle for the gods, Mr. President Davis, delivering his inaugural address, almost on the morrow of the signal disaster of Donelson, may, perhaps, claim something of our sympathy. In this speech there is no sign of hesitation, no recreant craving for terms with a triumphant enemy. *It is such an address as Washington himself might have penned—strong in the belief of the unanimous feeling of his countrymen—firm in the faith of the success of what he believed to be the right.* These brave and yet temperate words will resound through both hemispheres, and convince those who yet may doubt that the men of the Confederate States are not made of the metal that gives in at the first shock.

The Seizure of the Labuan.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

If the facts be as reported the case will not bear five minutes' discussion, and the result must be that the Federal authorities will surrender the *Labuan* and her cargo, with all the costs and expenses incidental to the seizure. We are told, however, that Capt. Swartwout, of the *Portsmouth*, is a man remarkable for his prudence, and who cannot be supposed to have acted in ignorance of the responsibility attached to his conduct. We shall see. If the simple fact be proved that the *Labuan* was in Mexican waters when the seizure was effected, [illegible] end of the case. The ship and her cargo must be forthwith surrendered, with a suitable compensation to the owners for the losses they have sustained. We learn that the British Consul at Havana has deposed that the *Labuan*, when she left that port, was bound to Matamoras, and that she was freighting from the latter port at the time of her capture. This would unquestionably appear to be the case, from the fact that the ship's papers were actually deposited in the office of the British Consul at Matamoras. The whole case is one which calls for prompt investigation. The amount of property involved is considerable. The *Labuan* is a vessel of 1,200 tons, and was half full of cotton when she was seized; but we need lay no stress upon the value of the ship or cargo, however seriously that question may concern those directly interested. There is a principle involved which this country cannot afford to sacrifice—the principle of the inviolability of neutral territory—and this the Government that insisted upon the surrender of the Southern Commissioners will hardly compromise. There is every probability of any demand on our part being anticipated by the Federal authorities. The correspondent of a New-York journal of influence speaks of the seizure of the *Labuan* as an 'unfortunate mistake,' for which the Federal Executive is bound to make full and prompt reparation, and that this was the general impression when the facts of the capture became known. We cannot conceive that it should be otherwise. Except the commander of the *Portsmouth* can show that the *Labuan* was seized in the act of breaking the blockade, the ship and cargo must be forthwith restored. The mere fact of the *Labuan* having Southern cotton on board, will no more justify her seizure at Matamoras Roads, than if that seizure had been made in the Port of Havre, or in the Mersey. We have called attention to this case because we feel that it is one which cannot possibly be suffered to rest where it is. *Either the Federal Executive must justify the act of Capt. Swartwout, on grounds which are not yet apparent, or they must be prepared to make restitution, and that immediately.*

An English Ship Boarded by the Sumter.

From the Liverpool Post.

The captain of the Liverpool bark *Richibucto*, gives an account of the bourding of his ship by the *Sumter* on the 27th of December. He says: "Immediately after hoisting our colors, the steamer hauled down the English ensign and run up the Southern Confederate flag, a flag that I had never seen, and did not know what to think of it, but kept on my course though he had fired two guns while under English colors. At twelve o'clock he ranged up on the weather quarter, and commanded me to heave to. 'What for?' said I. 'Haul your mainmast up,' said another. 'What do you want?' said I. 'Back your mainyard,' said the first speaker in a rage; 'I want to send a boat on board.' Well, thought I, I will gain some information respecting the blockading squadron in the Gulf, so I threw the maintopsail to the mast, and he sent a boat alongside with an officer (an overgrown boy) and six men, all armed with cutlasses and pistols, the officer with a ten-inch revolver in his girdle. I asked what he wanted, and what right they had to stop me on the high seas in such a piratical manner, using the British flag as a decoy, and then hoisting a flag that we did not recognize. He said they only wanted news—if any battles had been fought, and whether the British Government had recognized their independence; and could I spare him a newspaper? and would I be kind enough to let him see the ship's papers? So I showed him the bill of health. 'That will do,' said he; and I gave him two or three old newspapers, but could get no information respecting the Gulf ports, or any other. The boat's crew seemed to be all English but one. They told my sailors that they had nothing to do but eat, sleep and drink; but they were tired of such work, and wished their Government would interfere to put a stop to it."

The British Cabinet and the Mexican Question.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

London, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

But the Government have two more serious embarrassments on hand than this little mishap of the Victoria—I mean the Mexican mess, and the Longford election. If I may believe what I hear, the former is about as perplexed and disheartening an *imbroglio* as ever a luckless enterprise was involved in. The premature action of Spaid threw out the whole plans and policy of our Minister in Mexico. The French, rather than play second fiddle, were obliged to take the lead of the Spaniards and to increase their expeditionary force. Sir Charles Wyke, in his perplexity, though thoroughly aware, of course, that we had sent our ships to recover certain debts and insist on certain indemnities, and neither to regenerate Mexico nor to find a throne for Archduke Max, or anyone else, has unluckily, and, as it is freely said, most unadvisedly put his name to a bombastic proclamation, which suggests as the object of intervention, the utter revolutionising of Mexican institutions. It would be difficult to disavow the act of our Minister; but is just as difficult to defend it; and I should think Sir Charles has already received a sharp rap over the knuckles—if nothing more—from the Foreign Secretary.

Meanwhile, if I may credit the intelligence brought by a trustworthy informant fresh from the scene of action, the whole force at command of the allies does not exceed 10,000 fighting men. These are quite insufficient to subdue the country; and it is doubtful if they are enough even to advance on the City of Mexico. But, even if they take both Vera Cruz and the capital, it is doubted whether we shall be any nearer our object. I have no doubt that the Foreign Office are thoroughly possessed of the feelings of our Admiral on the subject of our position and prospects, and would give a great deal that they had never thrust their fingers into this Mexican pie, at least at the same time with French and Spanish hands—neither of the cleanest. *Nobody whom I ask seems to see his way out of the labyrinth, and the best hope that can be suggested, is the very poor one, of accommodation with Juarez, or of effects to be produced by Gen. Scott's good offices.*

Perhaps the Opposition may still be able to extract some capital out of this Mexican mess; and the leaders would be only too glad, I should think, to stir it, if they thought it would yield any available matter wherewith to pelt Ministers. They must be at their wits' ends for a quarrel.

The Tax-Bill—The Principle of Taxation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The telegraph daily brings intelligence of endeavors on the part of manufacturers, distillers, brokers, and others, to obtain exemption from taxation, or to have the taxes imposed on them made lighter than those proposed. Apart from the lack of patriotism which these endeavors make apparent, a stupidity and want of appreciation of the principles of taxation are also manifested.

The bill against which these individuals protest levies taxes or rates of duty on two classes of articles, namely, unmanufactured and manufactured. The number of articles named in the bill, included under the first of these classes, is very limited, comprising only a few such articles as tobacco, crude oil, &c., while that included under the second class is very large, embracing nearly every article in a state fitted for consumption; and herein lies the principle of taxation. The taxes are not to be paid in reality by the manufacturer, but by the consumer. The former, it is true, pays to the collector the sum of money demanded of him, but he receives it again from the person who purchases his goods. A tax, then, on unmanufactured articles would, in most cases, have only the effect to increase the price on manufactured ones. But few articles are consumed in a crude or unmanufactured state, and hence a tax on them would not be advisable. But by a judicious taxation of all articles which have been subjected to a process of manufacture, the tax is distributed over the whole community, and some part paid by almost every individual. It would appear, did we not keep this plain, self-evident principle in mind, that the scheme of taxation proposed by the bill now before Congress, would, if adopted, bear unequally on different parts of the country, and different portions of the community, for one part is manufacturing, and the other part producing, and one portion consumes much more than the other. The manufactures of the Eastern States, however, find their way all over the land, and wherever they are sold, the consumer pays the enhanced price, caused by a tax on the person from whom they originally came. Thus the tax comes from the people themselves, and not from the manufacturer. Some articles are produced in the United States, in such quantities and so cheaply, that foreign countries are compelled to buy them of us. On some of these, a tax could be levied without the privilege of drawback, without materially affecting the export demand therefor.

The only question, in relation to the tax on manufactures, about which the manufacturer has any reason for apprehension, is, how much the tax imposed will affect the consumption—and the average rate of taxation being but three per cent. ad valorem, it seems that altogether too much dissatisfaction exists among those interested.

Let Congress act carefully, but promptly, in relation to this Tax bill. Nobody objects to the exercise of the utmost care in so important a matter, but the necessity of speedy action on it is apparent to all. Instead of cracking foolish jokes and making facetious remarks on the different provisions, and of adjourning for want of a quorum, Congress should earnestly labor on this measure, night as well as day, if necessary, in order that it may go into effect, as it provides, on the first day of May. Every day and night of delay is affording the manufacturer opportunity to increase his stock of untaxed goods.

Two maiden ladies of Bordentown, N. J., the Misses Bunting, had a narrow escape from being poisoned a few evenings since, by Sarah Shafer, their servant girl, who is but fourteen years of age. She gave them arsenic in their tea. Its effects were immediately felt and medical aid saved the ladies. The girl is under arrest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 26, 1862.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	94⅞	350	Erie Railway Pref..	60¾
82,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	94⅞	150	do..........b30	61
500	do..........	94⅞	50	do..........b60	60½
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71. Cou	88	100	do..........s60	60⅝
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60...	98⅛	25	do..........	60¾
5,000	Ill. War Loan....	89⅛	500	Erie R. Ass. scrip..	90¾
4,000	Ind. St. 5s..........	79	100	Hud. Riv. R..........	35¾
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	57½	50	do..........s60	35½
10,000	do..........b60	58	50	Harlem R..........	12¾
5,000	do..........b30	57⅝	100	Har. R. Pref.....s30	31¾
25,000	do..........s60	57¼	100	Reading R.......b60	42¾
17,000	Mo. State 6s.....	51⅝	50	Clev., Col. & C. R..	112½
5,000	do..........s60	51⅛	5	do..........	113
5,000	do..........	51⅝	400	Mich. Cen. R..........	55¾
5,000	do..........	51⅛	100	do..........s60	55¾
4,000	E. R. 3d M. B., '83	98	400	do..........b60	55⅝
10,000	E. R. 5th M. Bds.	79¾	200	do..........s30	55⅞
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8 [illegible] B	98¾	100	do..........s60	55⅝
4,000	do..........	98¾	150	do..........	55⅞
1,000	Chi.&N.W.S.F.B	87¾	50	do..........b15	55⅞
5,000	Chi.&N.W.1st M.	46⅞	250	Mi. S. & N. Ia. R.b10	23
5,000	Chi.&N.W.2d M.	17	350	do..........b30	23
1,000	D.,L.&W.R.1st M.	104	25	Panama R..........	121¼
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	67¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	65
2,000	M.&Pr.Du C.1st M	89¾	50	do..........s60	65
20,000	Ameri. Gold..s30	101¼	100	do..........	65¼
5000	do..........s10	101¼	50	do..........b10	65¼
45400	do..........	101¼	100	Clev. & Pitts R....	17⅞
45000	do..........b60	101⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R..s30	68
100	Canton Company...	14	100	do..........	68
10	Pacific M. S. C......	98	50	Clev. & Tol. R.......	46
35	do..........	97⅝	200	do..........b10	46
60	do..........s30	97⅝	200	do..........s60	45¾
50	Nicaragua T. Co....	3⅛	550	do..........	45¾
611	N. Y. Central R....	83	1800	do..........b10	45¾
850	Erie Railway.......	37⅛	500	do..........b10	45⅞
200	do..........s15	37⅛	950	do..........	45⅞
100	do..........s10	37⅛	200	do..........s30	45¾
50	do..........	37	50	Chic. & R. I. R..b10	55¾
100	do..........s10	37	150	do..........	55¾
500	do..........s30	37	50	do..........s30	55⅝
200	do..........b30	37¼	300	do..........b10	55¾
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.s30	46½	100	do..........	55¾
50	do..........	46¾	25	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d M.	57½

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	94⅞	50	Erie Railway......	37¼
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	94⅞	150	do..........s30	37¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	87¾	700	do..........b60	37⅜
3,000	N. C. State 6s...	70	100	do..........	37¼
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90...	57½	100	Harlem R. Pref....	31¾
5,000	Vir. State 6s..b30	60	200	do..........	31
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	70	100	Reading R..........	42
12,000	Mo. State 6s......	52	100	Mich. Central R....	55⅛
3,000	Hud. R. S.F.Bds.	99¼	250	do..........b60	56
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.Bs.	83½	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R...	23¼
1,000	Gal.&Chi.1st Mtg.	99½	150	Galena & Chi. R.s30	67¾
10,000	Am. Gold...b30	101⅜	200	do..........	67¾
2,000	do..........	101⅜	50	do..........s15	67⅝
150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	97⅝	50	do..........s30	67⅝
100	do..........b60	97⅝	300	Clev. & Tol. R......	46
6	N. Y. Cen. R.......	83	100	do..........	46¼
100	do..........s30	83	1500	do..........s10	46⅜
50	do..........s5	83	100	do..........b30	46⅜
50	Erie Railway Pref.	60¾	100	do..........b10	46¼
350	Hud. Riv. Railroad.	35¾	500	do..........b3	46¼
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	63¾	50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch.R.	27⅜

Wednesday, March 26—P. M.

The speculative temper of the Stock Exchange to-day was generally weak, especially through the dealings at the early Board. The important exception is the firmness of all the Government credits, and the increasing disposition on the part of the public to take hold of both the long and short loans at advancing prices. About $200,000 of the 6 ₩ Cents of 1881 were sold in the course of the day, exclusive of private contracts made at Bank, and we learn that something like the same amount was taken up in 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds of 1864. Of the latter, the Banks will soon be relieved of the additional three millions advanced upon day before yesterday, as far at least as they are inclined to resell them at par. The whole amount on this negotiation has not yet been paid into the Sub-Treasury, owing to the scarcity of United States Notes held by the Banks. To remedy this difficulty the Sub-Treasurer, we believe, has, in some instances, offered to receive Gold in place of the Notes, stipulating for a reëxchange at his convenience hereafter. It creates a certain degree of surprise, of course, that out of $60,000,000 of U. S Currency, now in circulation, less than 5 ₩ cent should be found available in the Banks of this City for the purpose of this negotiation of $3,000,000. But such is the significant fact. The popularity of the United States Notes in every quarter of the country, and their paramount convenience for army and other Government payments, are already equal to the absorption of $60,000,000 out of the $150,000,000 authorized by the recent act of Congress, and the utmost anxiety is manifested that the remainder should be prepared for circulation at the Treasury Department as early as possible. Another remarkable circumstance is, that the issue of this paper has in no respect abated the demand for the small note Currency of the New-York Country Banks, nor has it appreciated the price of Gold. We notice that some of our neighbors who opposed the Treasury Act continue to predict that when the whole hundred and fifty millions are put in circulation, a different effect will be seen and acknowledged; but certainly, at present, the argument of an undue inflation of the paper Currency and consequent rise in Gold, has no support in the practical working of the Money Market. Nor are we able to discover where any important rise in the relative value of Gold is to come from, unless from the sudden enlargement of the volume of the importation of Foreign merchandise.

No calculation has yet been made upon the market abroad for our Government Stocks. The feeling, indeed, has been rather adverse to such negotiations. But it begins to be almost certain that moderate purchases for European account will soon be made, if the process has not already set in. The consequent effect upon the Exchange between London and New-York will be readily understood, especially while the increase in the business of importation continues moderate and the scale of domestic exports is quite equal to that of last Spring.

The additional accounts from England by the *China*, this afternoon, represent continued firmness in American Stocks in London, and at the same time, the continued misunderstanding of the situation of our war and finances by the leading London journals. The United States Five Per Cents. closed with sales at 77@77½, and 78 ₩ cent. asked; the rise in the fortnight being equal to 10@12 ₩ cent. The London *Times* Money writer has the following singular article on the advices from this country and the bearing of the Treasury Note act:

The commercial advices from America to-day raise some new points with regard to future finance. The bill authorizing the issue of £30,000,000 of inconvertible paper appears at last to have been agreed upon as regards its main provisions by both Houses of Congress, although at the departure of the steamer it had not yet become law, and the contractors who had been forced so long to wait for the settlement of the enormous claims were still unrelieved. On the final passage of the bill there will still probably be some further considerable delay, since the engraving and printing of £30,000,000 worth of notes must require time. The market, therefore, was still without any increase of the previous circulation, and the rate of exchange and the premium on gold gave as yet no further indications of the state of affairs that is approaching. It appears that in the bill as amended, the clause hypothecating the public lands is omitted, but that the Customs' revenues are to be pledged as proposed. These revenues hereafter are to be collected in specie, Congress having apparently at length discovered that without some such provision the promise to pay about £12,000,000 or £15,000,000 per annum of interest, in gold, would be too absurd to be credited even at the commencement. *The merchants of New-York, however, were much confounded at the measure, since it must bring new perplexities into all their transactions. They can never tell with what weight the tariff will fall upon any imported goods, since gold may be at 5 premium at the time such goods are ordered, and at 15 or 20 before they arrive.* To the extent of that premium, moreover, the law virtually makes an addition to the present nearly prohibitory rates of the Morrill Tariff, and must, therefore, tend still further to hasten the destruction of the trade of the country and the decay of the revenue which has already resulted from the commercial policy of the American democracy. An additional inducement to the South to avoid again subjecting themselves to that policy is also supplied. With regard to the impressions current in mercantile circles as to the likelihood of an early termination of the war, there is little to indicate that any strong feeling is yet entertained of the expediency or necessity of a compromise. The suggestion of an amnesty had in a feeble manner been put forward in one paper, but it was denounced by nearly all the others, and the general cry was for enforcing an unconditional surrender and bringing Jefferson Davis and the other leaders to the 'gallows.' Great complaints are still made that the European public refuse to comprehend the true nature of the contest, and that any doubt should be expressed that it is for the extinction of Slavery. Evidence, however, continues to be furnished that the American mind itself is not yet settled in that respect, since the *National Republican*, 'under the very eyes of the Administration at Washington,' has just published an article, declaring that there can be no return to the old Constitution so as to admit the South to its former share of power, which article the *Journal of Commerce* declares to contain a heresy 'as deadly as any that has been taught by the *Charleston Mercury* or the Southern Congress.' 'The future,' it is observed by that paper, 'is the Constitution or anarchy.' A debate in the House of Representatives, on a motion to prevent fugitive slaves from being handed back to their masters, also drew forth similar contradictions. One member condemned it as an indirect way of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, passed a few years back by the aid of the greatest statesman of the North, while another contended that the measure was necessary to prevent cruelties on the part of the army and navy in giving up escaped slaves. These cruelties, he affirmed, had been so gross that if they are to be continued under the flag of the Republic, 'it would be better to cover with midnight blackness every star that floats upon its azure field.' Eventually the bill was passed. Meanwhile, the greatest jealousy appears to prevail among the generals and troops from the Northeast, who are most strong in favor of abolition, against the Union leaders in Tennessee and Kentucky, who remain favorable to Slavery, and by whom the recent victories have been chiefly won—an opposition which was manifest to a vote of £200 for illuminating the Capitol after the Fort Donelson fight being attributed to this cause. Among further indications of the absence of entire confidence in the Union spirit of the people had been the adoption of a bill directing the oath of allegiance to be administered to masters of American vessels clearing for foreign or other ports during the rebellion. The hopes of the result to be achieved by cultivating the cotton lands in possession of the Federal Power appear to have subsided, and the Congressional appropriation for that object has been cut down to £4,000. An amount of £2,000,000, however, has been appropriated for the construction of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defence, and propositions have been invited from contractors. The Navy Department has determined not to furnish plans, but to leave the builders to make suggestions with the view thus 'to develop the latest genius of designs best calculated for effective purposes.' With regard to Mexican affairs a report was current that Gen. SCOTT has been nominated to proceed to Mexico, and that he is to propose a treaty by which the United States would agree to pay the national claims of England, France and Spain, and to guarantee the interest on Mexican bonds for five years. At the same time the New-York papers remark upon the contradiction between the address of the Allied Powers to the Mexican people, assuring them that there is 'no idea of interfering with their politics and Government,' and the indications furnished by the almost open avowal of a design to place an Austrian Archduke on the throne."

The same authority, on the day following, reports of the London Stock Exchange as follows:

FRIDAY EVENING.

In consequence of the large increase in bullion and unemployed notes, shown in the Bank return for the week, the English funds opened this morning with great steadiness at the firm prices of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a fresh advance, the market at the close presenting a strong appearance. Consols for money were first quoted 93⅝ to ¾, and the final bargains were at 93⅝ to ¾ for money, and 93¾ and ⅞ for the 10th of April. Owing to the prospect of further ease in the discount-market, India Five ₱ Cents. were in demand at 107⅝ to ⅞, an improvement of more than a quarter ₱ cent.; and there is also a renewed inquiry for Colonial debentures, the new Victoria Six ₱ cents. closing at 104 to ⅜. Some of the dealers to-day seemed to interpret the additional news from America, received during the afternoon, as calculated to hasten peace, while, in other quarters, the boldness with which the Confederate President acknowledges the reverses sustained is regarded as a proof of his confidence that he will have the support of the people, even under the worst circumstances. Those who take the latter view of course regard every advance on the part of the Federals as an unfavorable symptom, tending to justify the assertion of the South that it has now become probable the war may continue through a series of years.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 12th of March, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,659,461	Increase	£3,162
Public deposits	7,527,911	Increase	772,624
Other deposits	13,703,718	Increase	26,211
Gov't securities	11,209,241	Decrease	1,300
Other securities	18,280,554	Decrease	104,346
Notes unemployed	9,772,910	Increase	831,215

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,013,685, being a decrease of £517,265, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,027,111, showing an increase of £353,213 when compared with the preceding return.

In our own market to-day the Railway shares were depressed in the forenoon, and some anxiety was shown to press the sales of Erie shares of both classes, and also Toledo and some other of the Western descriptions. New-York Central was also offered at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the last price of Tuesday. After the First Board the demand for Erie and Toledo improved, and the recovery was supported at the Second Board and to the close of the dealings at 5 o'clock. There was also a demand for New-York Central at 83⅛ ₱ cent., and the general tone of the market at the very close was firm, the following being the latest figures:

N. Y. Central	83⅛	Mich. Southern	23⅜
Erie	37⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	46⅜
Erie Preferred	61⅛	Michigan Central	55⅜
Toledo	46⅜	Missouris	51⅞
Pacific	97⅛	Tennessees	57⅞
Galena	68⅛	United States 6s, '81	94⅛
Rock Island	56	American Gold	101⅛

A speculative sale of $60,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, was made at 93 ₱ cent., to be paid for in Gold with interest at the end of 60 days.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	92½	Mech's Bk'g Ass'n	80
Manhattan	125	Broadway	126
Merchants'	96	American Exchange	89½
Mechanics'	101	Pacific	111
Union	92	Chatham	81
America	100½	Bank of N. America	90
City	110	Metropolitan	95
Phenix	92	People's	80
North River	77	Nassau	88
Fulton	115	Shoe and Leather	95
Butchers & Drovers'	109½	Corn Exchange	91
National	91	Continental	85½
Merchants' Exchange	80	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	113	Commonwealth	80
State of New-York	87½	Imp'rs & Traders'	97
Commerce	89½	Park	100½
Commerce, scrip st.	93		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	95	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	90	Pac. R. 7s., guar. by M.	47
N. Y. Cen. subscrip.	90	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	94½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	87
Erie firsts, '68	105½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2ds	46½
Erie thirds, '83	93½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	17
Erie fourths, '80	87	Galena & Chi. firsts	99
Erie fifths, '88	79½	Galena & Chi. seconds	98½
Hudson firsts, '69	103½	Chic. & R. I. firsts	97½
Hudson seconds, '85	99½	L. E. & Wab. seconds	47½
Hudson thirds	83	Mil. & Miss. firsts	89½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	98	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	103½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., '82	98½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	86
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	73½	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts, pref	77
N. Ind. firsts	91	Mil. & P. Du C. seconds	57
N. Ind., Goshen Line	89	L. Crosse low Nos.	54

There are no changes to report in the Money Market, or in the price of Bills on London. The latter closed for the *Africa's* mail at 111½@112 ₱ cent.

The following was this day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$2,212,629
Total Payments	1,200,021
Total Balance	5,020,989

The receipts for Customs were $193,000.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad shows a heavy falling off in the third week of March. The figures are:

1861	$22,902	1862	$15,439
Decrease			$7,463

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of March:

1861	$36,543	1862	$37,945
Increase			$1,402

The following are Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quotations for currency and specie to-day:

	Bank Notes.		Bank Notes.
New-England	1-5a—	Free Indiana	1½@—
New-York State	⅛a—	Iowa	1@—
East New-Jersey	⅜a—	Ohio and St. Bk. Ind.	¾@—
West New-Jersey	⅜a—	Kentucky	¾a—
Pennsylvania	⅜a—	Illinois and Wisconsin	2@60
Philadelphia	¼a—	Missouri	3@40
Baltimore	⅜a—	Michigan	1@—
Virginia, Wheeling	4@25	Canada	Par.

SPECIE—SILVER.

[United States Currency the Standard.]

	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	$1 06	Species	$1 08
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Old Am. Half Dols.	1 03
Five-franc Pieces	97	Old Am. Quar. Dollars	1 02
French Crowns	1 10	Spanish Quar. ₱ oz.	1 22
Prussian Thalers	70	New Am. Silver	⅜@1½ prem
English Silver	4 85		

GOLD.

	Buying.		Buying.
Victoria Sovereigns	$4 90	Spanish Doubloons	$16 80
Old Sovereigns	4 88	Patriot Doubloons	15 80
Twenty Francs	3 8-	Gold, Am. Old	1 07
Ten Thaler Pieces	7 90	Gold, Am. New	101@101½
Ten Guilder Pieces	4 04		

The usual meeting of Railway Presidents and Superintendents, for the preparation of Summer time-tables, will be held in this City on Wednesday, 9th April, at 10 A. M., at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commercial Intelligence by the China.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 14, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour declined 6d. Wheat dull, and 1d.@2d. lower. Corn declined 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard active and steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes declining; Pots, 32s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d.; Resin easier; common, 13s.@12s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 66s. Sugar dull. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Linseed Oil, 36s.@37s.

LONDON, Friday, March 14.

BREADSTUFFS declining. IRON dull. SUGAR quiet and steady. TEA firm; 1s. 2d. for common Congou. COFFEE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 64s. RICE Sales small. LINSEED CAKES slightly lower. American Securities active and advancing.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 15.

COTTON firm, at unchanged prices. Sales to-day, 7,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,000.

BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady; Bacon firm.

LONDON, Saturday, March 15.

CONSOLS 93⅝@93¾ for Money.

Illinois Central Shares 43½@42½ discount; Erie Shares 32@33.

HAVRE, Thursday, March 13.

COTTON—Sales of the week 6,500 bales. Market very dull and prices considerably lower. Orleans *tres ordinaire* 154f.; do. *bas* 147f. Stock 83,500 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, March 15.

The Bourse is dull. The Rentes are quoted at 69f. 75c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 52 bbls. Ashes, 8,021 bbls. Flour, 247 bbls. and 1,998 bags Corn Meal, 20,415 bushels Wheat, 19,368 bushels Corn, 1,932 bushels Rye, 1,878 bushels Oats, 4,418 bushels Malt, 4,077 pkgs. Provisions, and 3,423 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 500 bbls., including 351 bbls. Pots and 149 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign continues in demand at steady prices. Nothing really new in Anthracite.

COTTON—Has been in more request at 27½c.@28½c. for Middlings, ₱ ℔. The reported sales amount to nearly 2,000 bales.

FISH—The principal demand has been for Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ cwt. Other kinds, inactive and somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and moderate demand, to-day, at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported of 12,150 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 35@$5 65, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 35@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in more demand at previous rates; sales 1,450 bbls. at $5 65@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is plenty and is heavy, including superfine at $5 25@$5 30; extra at $5 35@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,850 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales, 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly purchased at easier and irregular prices. The reported sales since our last comprise 9,200 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35, North Western Club, in store, at $1 28; Red State, poor Spring, at $1 15; Amber Jersey at $1 38@$1 39½; Red Jersey, at $1 34 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 47,000 bushels at 57½c.@59c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 56½c.@58c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canadian at 37c.@38c.; Western at 36c.@38c.; State at 38c.@39c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, chiefly at 80c.@81½c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 8,250 bushels. Barley—Sales 6,000 bushels, including State at 90c.@95c.; Canada West at $1 ₱ bushel.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—Sales 240 hhds., including Porto Rico at 36c., and Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, chiefly at $1 ₱ gallon. Other articles inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in to-day, at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, here; and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales. 600 bbls. Dressed Hogs, at 4½c.@5½c. ₱ ℔. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5½c.@7c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in fair request and is steady. Sales 1,700 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., ₱ ℔. Beef is quiet at old rates; sales since our last, 200 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21: India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 9c.@13c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in demand at 6c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Is selling slowly, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 25, and East India, at $6@$6 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover was purchased, to-day, to the export at 7½c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales have been fair, to-day, having amounted to 1,370 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅝c.@7½, and Porto Rico at 7c.@8½c., and 126 boxes Havana, tent of 120 bags, at 8½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 ℔s., at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet today. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5½d.@6¼d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 32s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 22s.@25s., and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For Rotterdam—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been, a ship, 693 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., Lumber, $20; one, 820 tons, to Dublin, 42,500 Corn, 8d. in bulk and ship's bags; a bark, 282 tons, from Portland to Cardenas, $1,250; a schooner, 290 tons, to Demerara, Porto Rico and back, $2,250; a British brig, 206 tons, to Havana, $1,000; a schooner, 230 tons, from Brandywine to St. Croix and back to New-York, $1,700; one, 200 tons, to Bermuda, $800; a ship, 1,617 tons, to San Francisco, Coal, and a brig, 49 tons, to Bermuda and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 20
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at........5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

DELANO'S MOTH-PROOF TRUNKS AFford the best protection to furs, woolens, &c., from moth; better than cedar closets. Corner Bleecker and Hammond sts., formerly No. 2 Gold-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel, or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 102 Henry-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes permanent board in a small private family where there are no other boarders; if necessary, would be willing to wait a few weeks; a plain, but wholesome fare expected; a place which she could look upon as a home is what she desires; would not object to country board, providing ready access may be had with the City; references given and required. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, together with full particulars, E. T., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN, OF steady habits, who is employed in a commercial house, desires to obtain a home in an American family, where a few hours (in the evening) devoted to instruction in the French and German languages would be received in compensation or part payment for his board. Is willing to conform to the rules of a Christian family; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 4,192 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms opening on a balcony, to let to a party of four or five gentlemen, separately or together, or to two gentlemen and their wives. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Convenient to cars and stages, and but few boarders taken. No. 67 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A PARTY of single gentlemen, who can produce the best of references, may obtain a large, handsomely furnished front room on the second floor, or the whole second floor, with board, at No. 184 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ANY GENTEEL PARTY DECLINING housekeeping, and wishing to rent their furniture for board, may confer with a most unexceptionable family, by addressing FURNITURE, Madison-square Post-office, New-York, the present week.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET—The entire third floor of house No. 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, a large second-story front room, with one bedroom adjoining, or two if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITES or separately; with full or partial board, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY at Orange are willing to receive as boarders, either four gentlemen, (who would occupy two large rooms,) or two gentlemen and their wives; or would receive a family of not over six persons—adults, or nearly so, and desire to make an arrangement from about May 1 to October 1. The location is near a dépôt, commands a fine view, plenty of land, &c. Vegetables, fruits, milk, &c., in abundance will be furnished. Those wishing to pay a fair price may address COMFORT, Box No. 92 New-York Post-office, with reference, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, and for the Summer season, by a party consisting of seven adults and two children, within 20 miles of New-York, and of easy access; apartments furnished or unfurnished; good plain food required; terms must be moderate; a farm-house preferred. Address, stating full particulars, J. J. A., Box No. 2,733 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, three small children and one nurse, are desirous of procuring plain country board until next October, within 50 or 100 miles of New-York, where the gentleman would remain but a portion of the time. Address, giving particulars, J. C. G., Box No. 4,203 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE INVALIDS, WISHing to live during the Summer or year in the country, with a physician, in a healthy and pleasant town on the Hudson, one hour from the City by railroad or boats, can find board, &c., under moderate terms. Address M. J. R., Yonkers Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, (on the sound, preferred,) where there is good bathing, for a gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, from May 1 to Oct. 1. Must be within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat. Address, with particulars, J. F. U., Box No. 1,791 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF CAPITAL AND TO MERCHANTS.—A gentleman of 22, without capital, now in the employ of an Eastern house, dissolving 1st of May next, wishes to be established in New-York. The fullest and most satisfactory information of capacity, integrity and family connections will be given. The advertiser has eight years' experience in book-keeping and counting-house management, finance, insurance, sales, and corresponds in French or English. He can conduct the East India or other business, plan voyages, take charge of ships and their expenditures. He wishes to join, as partner, an established commercial house, where his industry, capacity and work will earn its just proportion of gain, or to form a commercial house of character with a young man (or college graduate) with or without mercantile education, but with capital and credit, sufficient to enter upon and patiently establish a business, undeviatingly and solely commission. Address, for thirty days, YOUNG MERCHANT, Box No. 493 New-York Post-office.

$800—OR A FAIR CASH OFFER, LESS.—The manufactory of a splendid article for making money, in complete working order, used in hotels and private houses. Profits larger than any other in the market, and sales sure. Raw material only wanted to turn in the money. Apply at No. 163 Canal-st., fourth floor, 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.

$2,500 CASH, AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, to join the advertiser, who will invest a like amount in a manufacturing business that is safe, permanent, and very profitable; a sure fortune; association first-class. Address "S. A. W.," Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a teacher, and also a financier, of high Christian character, with a few thousand dollars capital each, as partners in one of the most extensive and best patronized colleges in our country. Address, with references, A. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—FOR SALE, THE stock, fixtures and lease of the boot and shoe store No. 13 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; has been established for over 20 years. JOHN WHYTE, Jr.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

A COMPLETE SET OF FURNITURE, CONsisting of desks, tables, counter, stools, settees, glass partitions for private offices, gas fixtures, etc., suitable for a banking or insurance office, and in perfectly good condition, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 82 Broadway, 2d floor.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SEATS WANTED.—Any party desirous of renting or selling seats suitable for a Sabbath-school, will address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office. The advertiser will treat for a number of settees suitable for use in a large hall.

TO LET.—FURNITURE TO LET.—A GENTLEman breaking up housekeeping would let his furniture for his board and washing. Address J. NELSON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE Bond, No. 2,294, for $1,000; one certificate for ten shares of "scrip stock," No. 2,294, and one certificate for one share first-class preferred stock, No. 327, all issued by Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in the name of GEORGE RUSSELL. All parties are cautioned against purchasing either of the above, payment of the bond and coupons and transfer of the stock having been stopped. D. FERGUSON, Cashier.
MILWAUKEE, 20th March, 1862.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, March 26, about 2 o'clock, in Broadway, between Reade and Princess., the sum of TWENTY-NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, current funds, as follows: 2 bills, each $500; 10 bills, each $100; 8 bills, each $50; and 25 United States notes, each $20. The above reward will be paid to the person returning said money, or in proportion for any part, by F. L. OAKLEY, No. 65 Reade-st.

FOUND.—IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, THREE sticks of ship timber; the owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire of W. N. HOWARD, Huntington, Long Island.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.
ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 289 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 196 East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 205 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 28th-st., 3-story, brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD door below Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-eight feet front and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly built by day's work, in complete condition, and now occupied as a wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cellar, and is furnished with gas and Croton. This store is in the business thoroughfare, leading to the Jersey City ferries and People's line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A PART OF A HOUSE TO LET, TO A family of grown persons, being the upper part of the English basement house, No. 134 East 25th-st., consisting of the second story and part of the third story, with bathroom, water-closet, gas, cellar and pantry. Rent moderate. The best of references required. The rest of the house is occupied by owner. Apply from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL, QUIET AND well-disposed family, in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, about 10 minutes' walk from Salterville. Stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Salterville nearly every hour during the day. Address or inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, Salterville Post-office.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 276 and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments—Nos. 185 and 203 East 19th-st., 160 and 162 East 14th-st., Nos. 166 and 180 East 13th-st., No. 26 St. Mark's-place, Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st., partly furnished; also, a part of No. 197 and 201 East 19th-st. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 18th-st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND 29th-st.; also two small light stores on the same block. Small cottage house No. 10 Horatio-st; has all the modern improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two desirable houses in Yorkville, in good streets; rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on every floor, and set tubs in the kitchen. Rent $800 per annum, or $950 partly furnished. Apply to B. F. BUTLER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—
THREE-STORY MODERN HOUSE,
No. 67 West 21st-st.
Rent $700.
Apply at No. 109 Pearl-st., or No. 19 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, 28th-st., near Madison-square.
Rent $675.
Apply at
No. 73 7th-av., before 12 or after 6.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 205 Bridge-st., near Concord, fifteen minutes from Wall or Fulton Ferry, a modern brown-stone and brick house; water and gas. Rent $400; very cheap. Inquire of J. DU FAU, No. 96 Liberty-st., up stairs, New-York.

$400.—TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 286 West 33d-st., from 1st of May next, containing all modern improvements; can be seen on application. For particulars apply to F. S. EDWARDS, No. 93 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at prices to suit the times; several nice little houses, $450 to $600. Also, a number, $700 to $1,000, first-class, well located. A number furnished, $1,000 to $2,000.
STEPHEN A. PEIRCE & CO, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

BRICK SHOP WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—The 3-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25 by 40, well lighted, with six-horse power steam engine. Rent, $400.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 137 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, range, &c. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, No. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st. The corner one, with stable, $1,500; the inside one, $1,100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of the house No. 203 Prince-st. Can be seen from 2 till 5. Water, gas, &c.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH-basement house No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be rented low. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 120 Perry-st., near Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 33 McDOUGALL-ST., 3-story, will be let low to a single family. Call from 2 to 5 P. M., or on A. LANE, No. 88 John-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE SECOND floor of house No. 47 Fort Greene-place; gas, water and sewer attached. To be seen between the hours of 4 and 5.

TO LET FROM 1ST MAY NEXT—A CARriage-house and stable, on East 39th-st., one door from 5th-av. Apply at No 3 East 38th st.

BROADWAY ROOMS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The upper part of store No. 866 Broadway, just above Union-square, to let. Inquire below.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FOR SALE—TO DIVIDE LOFTS AND OFFICES, several large glass sashes, with strong plank board partitions, and fine sash doors attached, most suitable for subdividing lofts and offices. Apply at No. 96 Liberty-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MADISON-AVENUE.—AN ELEGANT AND strictly first-class 4-story, high-basement, brown-stone house, near 32d-st., 25x60x100, for $32,000; near 37th-st., 25x66x100, for $25,000; and two or three very splendid corner residences, with extra size and extra ground, for $24,000 and $36,000 each. Also, a number of choice building plats and single lots, among the finest on the avenue, for sale for improvement. C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY FRONT and two-story extension house, 70 feet deep, No. 291 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Washington Parade-ground and Dr. Cuyler's Church; all improvements, with furnace, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, nearly new and in fine order. Lot 19x100. Price $5,500; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, (owner,) No. 74 Wall-st., or Rev. W. B. LEE, on the premises.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A HOUSE and lot. The house contains all the modern improvements, and near the ferry, or will exchange for a farm within 20 miles of New-York City and near a railroad dépôt. Also three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms very easy. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 75 West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone English basement house No. 305 West 22d-st.; has all the modern improvements; neighborhood very good. Price, with furniture, $11,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Rent, with furniture, $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY house, high basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; first house in 55th-st., east of 2d-av., in a pleasant neighborhood, on easy terms. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 721 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., or to W. S. PINCKNEY, No. 32 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-class house, in West 32d-st., near the 6th-av., one of the best situations in the City; the house has all the modern improvements, built in the very best manner, and in first-rate order. Terms easy. Address C., Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE—The large and ornamental 4-story brown-stone front house, No. 16 West 22d-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order: lot 27.3x98.9; house 70 feet deep. Can be seen only by permit from ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA.—A large house with 14 rooms and 28 lots of ground, good stable and a variety of fruit and shade trees; also, several smaller houses with and without stables. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY'S office, near the steamboat landing, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement dwelling-house, No. 293 2d-av., west side; also, for sale, 200 shares of New-Haven Railroad Stock. $50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings; modern improvements; in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; also, new tenement houses in the 19th Ward. Inquire of WILLIAM A. JACK, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—I will sell at a very reduced price, and on terms to suit purchasers, two very superior-built first-class four-story brown-stone front houses, in a first-class neighborhood. Inquire at No. 37 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber will let his furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, L. I., with barn, ice-house, &c. For further particulars inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WILLIAMSburgh to rent low to a good tenant; first-class brick house, three stories, basement and extension, with modern improvements, in good order; fine yard and vines; best location, very near ferries. Apply to LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the promises.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET—Beautifully located near the dépôt and boat landings, yet retired; 12 rooms, gas and water throughout; plenty of shade; a splendid view of the Hudson. Rent very moderate to a good party. Now occupied by owner. Address J. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE TO LET OR LEASE.—To let, for one or more years, the 4-story English basement house, completely in order and tastefully furnished, to a private family only; rent, $2,250 per annum, for this year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A BROWN-STONE, three-story, first-class house, rent $660. To rent, three high-stoop, brown-stone houses, located on West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rents $480, $500 and $525. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., three-story, high basement. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, situated on the Hamburgh Turnpike, 4½ miles from Paterson, containing 168 acres, suitably proportioned with tillable meadow and woodland, under a high state of cultivation. Large double house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order. Terms liberal. Also, another good farm of 72 acres, 1½ miles from Paterson, upon which the buildings are entirely new. Apply to JOHN J. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FARM OF 150 ACRES, 1 3-4 HOURS' from New-York, a few minutes' ride from Princeton, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; canal, steamboat, stores, schools, Post-office; excellent society; dwelling, outbuildings, very good; superior soil—all tillable; early, easily cultivated, and in fine condition; location unusually healthy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A FARM CONTAINING 21 ACRES, good buildings, plenty of fruit, at Bloomfield, N. J., half an hour's ride by cars from Jersey City; six trains each way per day. Inquire of BEEBE & HALL, No. 27 Beekman-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between Fort Hamilton and Bath House, along shore. The buildings are nearly new and in good repair. The farm can be bought at $400 per acre, on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY PLANTS.—20,000 Lawton blackberry plants for sale at a reduced price. Inquire at the office of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—THE ADVERTISER, having an invention designed to sink any vessel of either wood or iron, without the use of armament or ammunition, would like to communicate with any party interested in the construction of iron-clad vessels, to which the invention may be applied. Address W. P. D., No. 207 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—IN TROY, MORRIS CO., N. J., THE old country-seat known as "The Beverwyck." It was a frequent resort of Washington's during the Revolution. The house has been rebuilt, is two-story, and contains 18 rooms, some very large, partly furnished; a spacious courtyard in front, with its grotesque old trees, deciduous and evergreen; in the rear, a large and superior garden, with a variety of fruit; beautiful pond of spring-water adjacent—all conspire to render this residence one of rare attractions. A mail stage passes the door daily to Newark, fourteen miles; a fine road; railroad dépôt within four miles. Terms, with privilege of ice-house filled, on premises, the almost nominal sum of $125. Address J. O. CONDIT, Parsippany, N. J.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Containing about 6 acres, (known as Joseph Benjamin, Esq.'s, place,) in Elizabeth City, N. J., South-st., opposite Broad-st., consisting of a fine mansion-house, all painted and frescoed throughout; has gas and fixtures, water and bathing rooms; also, workman's cottage, carriage-house, horse and carriage, with one fine cow for the use of the place; a fine vegetable garden and great variety of fruits, valued at over $1,000. Will be rented low to a desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 5th-av.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence near the village of Hackensack, N. J., with about 65 acres of excellent land. The house is new, with all the modern improvements. It is finely located, overlooking the village of Hackensack, and is within five minutes' walk of dépôt of railroad connecting with New-York several times daily. For particulars inquire of READ, GARDNER & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York. The house can be let without the land, if desired.

A SUPERIOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or to lease, partly furnished, near Huntington, L. I., on high ground, with fine views and great privileges for boating, bathing and fishing, and remarkable for healthfulness; the mansion is filled in with brick, and contains 20 rooms, with a tower; it is about 35 miles from the City, and near a steamboat landing. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROductive property in this City, a country seat of twenty-six acres, at Orange, N. J.—a quarter mile from the dépôt; land well cultivated with abundance of small fruit of every kind. Orchard, garden, lawn, handsome two story and attic frame house, carriage-house, barn and gardener's house. Property unincumbered. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN NEW Rochelle, situated on Centre-av., ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, together with kitchen. There is a barn and stables, fine garden, well shaded lawn and about an acre of land. Rent to suit the times. Apply to J. G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, only 15 minutes by rail, and 10 minutes' walk from Gifford Station. A good house with 10 rooms, with every convenience, and 8 or 9 acres of good garden land; salt-water bathing, and all kinds of fruits, together with all farming implements. Good barn, coach-house, &c. Apply at the jewelry store, No. 168 Chatham-square.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY BASEment house in Flushing ¾ of an hour distant from New-York City by cars, six to eight times a day; nine rooms with numerous closets; lot 50 by 130 feet; well stocked with fruits and flowers. Rent, $225. Inquire of S. R. SMITH, Flushing Dépôt, or C. TABER, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT CROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story commodious cottage, in good repair; small carriage-house, abundance of fruit of every description, two acres of cultivated land, good well, &c.; price, $5,000, on very favorable terms. Inquire of Mrs. LUSCOMB, on the premises, or to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE residence, near the dépôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; outbuildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to R. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN ISLand, eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and 60 yards from Eltingville railroad station, a house, barn and five acres of land; fruit of all kinds, water, all in good order. Also, a house on Bay shore—seven rooms, kitchen and cellar—⅜-mile from station. Apply to J. P. FAY, South Side Post-office.

FOR SALE—NEAR MORRISTOWN, A BEAUTIful country seat, 20 acres of land; house 56x36 feet, Elizabethan style; furnace, bath-room, etc.; elevated site, 300 feet from road; shaded with large trees, and grounds tastefully arranged.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 32 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE MANSION HOUSE, OUTbuildings, and 10 acres of a fine place, at Islip, L. I., with privilege of trout-fishing in all the streams, and shooting over 5,000 acres of an old estate. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marbel mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to dépôt; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., a desirable residence; house with wing, each two stories; grounds well stocked with fruit; five minute's walk from railroad dépôt; one hour's ride from New-York by railroad. For further information, inquire of M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land; all the modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; within forty minutes of the City by railroad every hour; terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH GARden, lawn, coach-house, orchard, and about six acres of land, 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station at Hastings. Also, a small cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage in Newmarket, about three miles below Plainfield, N. J.; out-buildings are pretty and in good order; the garden contains a great variety of fruits; the situation is pleasant and healthy. Rent, $250 per annum. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the Dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

A HOUSE, BARN AND OTHER OUT-HOUSES, (new,) with two acres front land, beautifully located in New-Canaan, Conn.; cost $3,800; offered for less than $3,000; eighteen acres adjoining can be had. Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—piano rooms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT FORDHAM, two cottage-houses; one having 5½ acres of ground, with abundance of fruit; the other half an acre of ground. Everything in good order, and within three minutes of dépôt. Apply to W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—LOW, AT SING SING, THE PROPERTY known as the State House; the house is in first-rate order; contains 14 rooms; there is ten acres of land, stable, gardener's house and ice-house. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STAble, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—TO LET—A MODERN house, pleasantly situated in the village, with a good garden, and stable attached; rent $250; possession given April 1. JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL acres, suitable for a small family, within a few minutes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, for six months, within a range from the City of from 60 to 80 miles, to accommodate a family of six adults and one child and necessary servants, with stabling for four horses. East side of Hudson River preferred. Address ROOMS Nos. 22 and 23, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO years, a fully-furnished country-house, (with stable, &c., within 20 miles of the City; possession wanted immediately. Address, with particulars, rent, location, &c., G., Box No. 211 Post-office.

COUNTRY COTTAGE.—WANTED TO BUY OR hire, a cheap, snug cottage, with access to open ground, pleasantly situated, within 20 miles of the City, for a family to occupy in Summer. Address, with full particulars and terms, P. H. V., Box No. 3,159 Post-office.

SUMMER-HOUSE WANTED.—WOULD board or rent a furnished house within fifty miles of New-York, near the water. Address H. A. M., Box No. 2,902 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, stable, garden, &c.; must be located between 86th and 125th sts., near Bloomingdale Road. Any person having such a place to let will address C. L., No. 626 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF adults, five or six rooms in a convenient respectable house; rent $150 to $200. Address RICHARD, Box No. 188 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

E. METTLER, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Dealer in Grain, Flour, Feed, Meal, &c., No. 24 Front-st., corner of Dover.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Masaniello.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—Richard III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Colleen Bawn.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WINTER GARDEN—Camille.

WALLACK'S—The Jealous Wife.

IRVING HALL—Morning and Evening—Grand Concerts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest advices from Island No. 10 state that the main works of the rebels on the main land are overflowed by the rise in the Mississippi. Effective operations by our forces are delayed by the high water.

We learn from Ship Island, by way of Havana, that Porter's Mortar Fleet had started for the Mississippi River, and that the vessels had nearly all crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass, for operations against New-Orleans.

The additional particulars of the recent great battle at Winchester seem to show with more distinctness the complete character of the defeat of the rebels. Gen. Shields, in a dispatch to Senator Rice, of Minnesota, which was read in the Senate yesterday, states that his command, seven or eight thousand strong, was attacked by Jackson, with eleven regiments and a battalion of infantry, about fifteen hundred cavalry and twenty-eight pieces of artillery; and that after a severe fight the enemy was put in complete rout. He puts the National loss at one hundred and fifty killed and three hundred wounded, and that of the enemy at five hundred killed and one thousand wounded. The National pickets were yesterday six miles beyond Strasburgh, and no rebel forces were in sight. It is stated that the rebel Gen. Johnston was to have joined Jackson with his command, making a force of between twenty and thirty thousand, but that Jackson chose to make the advance upon Winchester without waiting for the junction, and suffered thus fearfully in consequence.

Secretary Stanton yesterday sent a dispatch to Gen. Shields, thanking him for the victory achieved by the division under his command.

Intelligence from the blockading fleet off Beaufort, North Carolina, to Sunday last, has been received, from which it appears that the reports received in reference to the rebel steamer *Nashville* have all been incorrect. She was neither burnt by the rebels nor captured by our blockading vessels, but succeeded in running the blockade on the night of Tuesday, the 18th inst., and escaped. The only vessels blockading the port were the steamer *Cambridge* and the bark *Gemsbok*, which proved totally inadequate to the task of stopping so fast a steamer as the *Nashville*, though they had notice of the capture of Newbern and were on the lookout for her. The bark *Glenn*, which has been at Beaufort for some time, and was supposed to be preparing to sally out as a privateer, was burnt by the rebels on Sunday, but Fort Macon at that time had not been blown up as reported.

It is reported from Memphis that the rebel Generals, Beauregard, Polk, Cheatham and Clark, are at or near Corinth, Miss., at which point a great battle is expected to be fought.

A correspondent writes from Havana as follows: "It is reported here that the schooner *Wide Awake* (rebel) was caught running the blockade, and that Yancey, disguised as a sailor, was caught, and is now lodged in Fort Jefferson. We wait to have it confirmed."

Five car loads of implements of war, consisting of eight Dahlgren guns, weighing 3,500 pounds each, with gun-carriages, shells, and ammunition to match, consigned to Flag-Officer Foote, passed through Cincinnati on Thursday for Island No. 10, from New-York.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition from citizens of New-York, asking the passage of a Bankrupt Law, was presented by Mr. Harris, who also presented a petition asking for the liberty of the Press. An extract from the Detroit *Tribune* was read by Mr. Latham, of California, stating that a document had been found disclosing the existence of a traitorous league formed for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, and implicating, among others, Ex-President Pierce, of New-Hampshire. Mr. Latham offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for any correspondence or other information he might have upon the subject. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Howard, of Michigan, both asserted that they knew of the existence of such an organization. The resolution was adopted. The joint resolution offering pecuniary aid to those States desiring to abolish Slavery was taken up and debated at considerable length. Several amendments were proposed and voted down. Consideration of the resolution was finally postponed until to-day. Resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Burnside and Commodore Rowan, and to their officers and men, were referred. The bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was then debated until the adjournment, without definite action.

In the House, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, as a privileged question, referred to the statements of Mr. Alexander Cummings, in reference to the Contract Investigating Committee, and vindicated the integrity of the Committee. Mr. Fenton, of New-Jersey, asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to make inquiries relative to recent movements of the army of the Potomac, but the House refused to receive it. The tax bill was then further considered in Committee of the Whole, until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill making appropriations for the payment of the direct tax due from the State to the General Government; also on the bill for repairing the Brooklyn Arsenal, and erecting an arsenal at Rochester and a magazine at Buffalo; also on the Assembly bill to close up the Canal Enlargement. A number of bills were introduced, but mainly of local interest.

In the Assembly, the report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs was received, showing that the annual expense of working them is $50,000. Favorable reports were made on the bills to punish fraud in the use of brands and trade-marks; to repeal the Church Property act and to amend the law relative to the sale of poisons. The bill in reference to the New-York Harbor defences came up for a third reading, but was laid aside for the present. Among the bills passed were one to allow incorporated banks to hold stocks of the United States, and one amending the law regarding married women, so as to allow them to insure the lives of their husbands. The Metropolitan Health bill was made the special order for Friday. The Assessment bill was made the special order for to-day. The Committee appointed to investigate the action of the State Military Board was called upon to report at once. The Excise bills were considered during the evening session as the special order.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the new Cunard steamship *China* at this port yesterday afternoon, we have advices from Europe two days later than by the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Portland. She left Liverpool on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th inst. The news is interesting, though not specially important. Cotton was firm, at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were dull and unchanged. Provisions were quiet and steady. Consols were 93⅝@93¾ for money.

The steamer *Columbia*, which arrived here last night from Havana, which port she left on the 22d inst., brings news from Mexico to the 12th. The political news is not important. The French troops had left Vera Cruz for Tehuacan, and when last heard from had nearly reached that town. A frightful explosion had taken place within eight leagues of Orizaba, at a town where the Mexican troops had encamped. The barracks in which they were located were blown up, through carelessness, and from the ruins some 1,300 dead and wounded soldiers had been taken. The news from the Mexican Capital is not very encouraging to the hope that the country will ever be in a settled condition.

The news from Havana is interesting, though not important. The abrupt departure of the English forces from Vera Cruz caused some excitement, and raised the ire of the Spaniards to a considerable extent. They excuse the apparent bad faith toward England, by alleging that the Captain-General of Cuba, in dispatching the Spanish contingent to Vera Cruz before the arrival of the English, was unaware of the arrangement made in London, by which the Allies were to act strictly in conjunction.

It is reported that Mrs. McClellan, wife of Gen. George B. McClellan, intends to take up her residence in Trenton, N. J., for the Summer, and that apartments have already been engaged for her accommodation.

A destructive fire visited La Crosse, Wis., on March 19, consuming property valued at over $50,000, on which there was very little insurance.

The United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Taney presiding, has decided that the State of New-York has no jurisdiction over the waters of Long Island Sound, where the murders were committed, and has advised the United States Circuit Court for New-Jersey to proceed with the case. In consequence of this decision, Jackalow, who is now confined in the Mount Holly Jail, New-Jersey, will be brought before the Circuit Court, at Trenton, Judge P. Dickerson presiding, for sentence. The counsel for the prisoner, W. Voorhies, Esq., will make an application to the Court for a new trial, upon the ground of the illegality of the verdict.

An interesting case, touching the rights of married women to rent premises and sue in their own name for trespass thereon, has been decided at the General Term of the Common Pleas Court, and will be found stated in the law column. The Tomlinson judgment against the City, for $32,256 99, has at last been disposed of at General Term of the Common Pleas Court, by a reversal. The judgment was granted by three referees, for a claim for extra services and certain disbursements alleged to have been rendered and made by the plaintiff while Corporation Attorney, seven or eight years ago. The case was stated in the Times of Nov. 29, 1859.

The Stock Market opened with a decline of ⅜@½ ℔ cent. on the Railway Shares yesterday forenoon, but subsequently rallied, and closed about the same as on Tuesday. The Government Stocks were firm. Gold, 101½@101⅝. Nothing new in Exchange.

Flour was more freely offered and purchased yesterday at slightly reduced rates. Wheat was in slack demand and unsettled in price. Corn was less active though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was in more request and was somewhat firmer. Sugars were in fair demand, as were also Codfish, Oak-tanned Sole Leather, Clover Seed and Tallow. Pork was heavy and cheaper. Bacon and Lard were briskly sought after. Beef was quiet, as were also Rice, Hemp, Hides, Candles, Laths, Metals, Oils, Wool, Tobacco and Naval Stores. Whisky was a trifle lower. The principal freight engagements were Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports. There were 560 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been scantily supplied with animals during the past week. Only 3,300 beeves were offered for sale, all of which were taken early at an advance of ½c. from former rates. Sheep are very scarce, and 37c. ℔ head higher. Live hogs are in sufficient supply at last week's quotations.

Sunday Liquor Sellers Showing Fight.—The fidelity of the police to their duty and their oaths produces discomfort among the gentlemen of the Sunday tap. They cannot well see why they should not break a dozen laws in peace, if they only do it behind the door. Policemen are required to "*prevent crime*," as well as "arrest offenders;" and knowing that crime and rum are bedfellows, they are as much bound to stay the unlawful sale of rum as they are to catch the drunkard or the rowdy manufactured by rum, and they are specially charged by the laws and by their instructions to stop the *Sunday* traffic in the means of intoxication.

Of late, it appears, various arrests have been made of parties found in the act of violating the Sunday Liquor law—holding them in custody until the opening of Court on Monday morning. This proceeding threatened to interfere with the profits of illicit back-door patronage; and resort has been had to the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge McCunn. The object of the proceeding is transparent—to nullify all attempts to restrain the Sunday sale of liquors. We do not believe it can succeed. If the attempt is made, on the assumption that public sentiment is any less vigorous now in opposition to that traffic than before the demonstration that it was responsible for seventy-five per cent. of the cases of crime and disorder on Sunday, it is mistaken. If it is thought that the failure of "Prohibition" at Albany indicates any less hostility to drunkenness and to Sunday license on the part of our citizens, it is an error. If it is supposed that the Press, or the public, or the friends of Sunday quiet are so engrossed in the war that old abuses can be reinstated, it will be found that the calculation is baseless. Every good citizen cannot but applaud the vigilance of the Police in this matter; and if any public officer counts on the indifference of the great mass of orderly citizens not directly interested in liquor selling, to court the favor of those who *are*, by interfering with the regular administration of justice and the rigid enforcement of the laws, he counts without his host. The eyes of the City have a vigilant gaze in these times on public servants. The days of immunity for malfeasance in office we may hope to have passed away. While pouring out blood and treasure to put down rebellion at the South, rebellion and lawlessness at home need not reckon on public favor.

The French Chambers on Neutrality.

The French Legislative body has just been the scene of an extended discussion on the American question, which is the French parallel of the late debate, on the same question, in the English Parliament. We transfer to our columns the more practical portion of the discussion, which was characterized by all the French passion for glittering generalities and brilliant abstractions.

Just as in the British House of Commons, the Secessionists had their mouth piece, the National cause its defenders and eulogists, and the Government its official spokesmen. The French Gregory was M. Calvet Rogniat; M. Morin and others did the service rendered by Messrs. Forster and Milnes, while the part of the Solicitor-General was performed by M. Billault, *Ministre-orateur*. M. Calvet Rogniat was not only an exact counterpart of Mr. Gregory, but the French orator for secession drew largely on the member for Galway, from whose speech he freely quoted. While, however, both derived their inspiration from the same source, namely, the *memoirs* of the rebel agents, no one, unfortunately, was found in the French Chambers to perform the service so effectively rendered by Mr. Forster, when he subjected the "sham list" of evasions of the blockade to a critical analysis, and showed the barefaced cheat of the whole affair.

The friends of the Union cause, however made a most vigorous demonstration, and embodied their sympathies in a proposed amendment to the paragraph of the Address relating to American affairs, apropos of which the discussion took place. The terms of this remarkable resolution are as follows:

> "France will abstain from any intervention in the civil war now raging in the United States of America; but she unhesitatingly declares that her sympathies are pledged to the Northern States, defenders of right and of humanity. She hopes that their victory will lead to the abolition of Slavery, and that it will thus again be proved that the most serious crisis cannot be fatal to peoples who do not separate democracy from liberty."

M. Morin and others supported this resolution in speeches replete with all the French ardor and enthusiasm; but the resolution was finally withdrawn, and the Chamber adopted the original paragraph of the Address, which simply approves of the Emperor's policy of non-intervention, and expresses a wish for the speedy termination of our troubles. We need hardly say that, however gratifying the proposed amendment is as a proof of the sympathy felt by the Liberal side of the Chamber in the Union cause, the actual issue of the debate is wiser in itself, and, on the whole, more to our satisfaction. And this result is, without doubt, mainly owing to the speech of M. Billault, Minister without portfolio, who spoke for the Government. In a brief but admirable address he swept away the sophisms of the secessionist partisans, and declared that France, in common with all the great nations of Europe, was of opinion that the blockade was effective and ought to be respected.

It will thus be seen that the policy of France is, equally with that of England, a policy of strict non-intervention in our affairs. The legislative bodies of both nations have had their debate on the American question, in both cases with the most satisfactory results, and it is with a sense of relief that we dismiss the consideration of these foreign discussions.

The London Times on Our Successes.

The English mail by the steamer *China*, at this port, is down to Sunday, March 16. The latest news from this side at that time was to Sunday, March 2, by the Portland steamer. That steamer and the *Kangaroo*, from this port, March 1, carried out the special message of Mr. Jefferson Davis, acknowledging that the "Confederate Government" had undertaken more than it is found capable of performing, and also advices of the occupation of Nashville by Gen. Buell and of the Shenandoah Valley by Gen. Banks. The final passage of the Loan and Treasury Act of Congress was also communicated.

These important events could not, of course, fail to arrest the attention of the London journals, whether sympathizing for or against the Government of the United States. As we have ceased to look for any degree of fairness or liberality, much less of sympathy, from the *Times*, we are not surprised to find a labored attempt, in both the leading and City column of that paper, to turn our very successes, financial as well as military, to the disadvantage of the Union cause. The political editor argues very like a paid attorney for the Richmond defendants; the financial writer like a disappointed prophet of evil. We have copied in another place, a portion of the pleasant things said of us, and all of the logical conclusions, if such they may be termed, arrived at from the tenor of the news then in London from this side. They are quite characteristic, of course, of the spirit in which the American difficulty has been treated by that journal from the start. The only novelty about them is the refreshing coolness with which the stubborn facts communicated by the American mail, both from New-York and Richmond, are made subordinate to the public impressions and private hints of the writers as to what should or may occur, or grow out of the National successes. All these point, in their estimation, to but one conclusion—the peaceable separation of the North and South. It is not pretended that the published New-York advices bear out any such idea, nor is it questioned that the whole temper and burden of opinion in this country is against separation. These writers appear to be at least self-satisfied that it must come, because in their estimation it ought to come. The prospect, to be sure, is gloomy enough, but in the very gloom and desperation of the rebel cause, acknowledged by Mr. Jeff. Davis himself, there is evidence discovered that fighting to the last ditch will compel us to separation! It is hinted, also, that propositions of peace would be favorably entertained by certain parties in this country, but who or what they are, or to which side of the line their interests, (whether political, mercantile or financial,) or sympathies belong, is not stated, nor is it important, since the same parties repeatedly informed the *Times* last Summer that the war must soon end in the financial exhaustion of the Government and the ruin of the people, if not ended by defeat in the field or compromise in the Cabinet.

Our Returning Wounded.

Never were want of foresight, of system, and of organization more forcibly or more painfully exhibited than upon the arrival here of a detachment of wounded soldiers, from Newbern, on Tuesday night. They were expected, their probable landing at that time having been announced in the evening papers of Tuesday; and yet, to our shame, there was no more provision made for them than there could, and would, have been made, had the same number of wounded men been suddenly found in the Park at a time of absolute peace. Neither beds, bandages, food nor attendance at all adequate to the emergency had been provided; and our poor fellows found themselves set ashore in the wealthiest city of this continent, suffering from wounds which had never been thoroughly dressed, with their sufferings aggravated by their journey, and on a cold, blustering March night, no comfort awaited them, no welcome greeted them. A few surgeons and private citizens of other callings, hastily gathered, did what they could for them; but although only between eighty and ninety arrived that night, there were not even bandages and lint enough at hand to make a single change in the dressings of all; and some had their wounds bound up again in the same bandages in which they had been for twenty-four hours. With few exceptions, an unmitigated pine table was their only couch. In short, their condition, under shelter and with food enough to sustain them, could hardly have been worse.

This is our shame. But it is we who confess, not they who complained; for their patient, their cheerful endurance must have touched the hearts of all who saw them. They were bright, intelligent, good-humored fellows; all of them Yankees belonging to Massachusetts and Rhode Island regiments, and fair specimens of the men that New-England produces. Wounded heroes from a victorious field, it was noticeable, though it was not unexpected, that there was not a brag or a vaunt heard from them. They made unaffectedly light of their wounds, those of them who were able to move and speak, and indulged in no crowing over their defeated foes. They were decidedly of opinion that Gen. Burnside was "a very nice man;" and some of them spoke with a little sly exultation of "the nice hospital the rebels had left for their use in Newbern." But they were as quiet, as patient, and as gentle as women. Yet men like these were allowed to arrive here, dependent upon such assistance as chance charity afforded for proper food, for surgical attendance, for those little luxuries which are necessities to the wounded, and even for means to reach their homes. Some, because they were unable to bear their knapsacks, were even without needful changes of clothing.

But although this is to our shame, it is almost unnecessary to say that the reproach does not apply to the benevolence or the patriotism of the citizens of New-York. For every one of those wounded men there were at least a hundred houses where he would have been welcomed to comfort and attended with solicitude; for every one there were at least a thousand of his fellow-citizens here ready to serve him to the extent of his needs and their ability. New-York is above all reproach on the score of faithfulness to the cause of the Republic, as she has ever been on that of charity. But what is every one's business is no one's business. All supposed that this affair would be properly looked after by the proper persons; and the whole community went to rest on Tuesday night with a clear conscience, in ignorance that there were no proper persons. Had the facts of the case been known, or even suspected, the Park Barracks would have been besieged by an army of benefactors.

Had this, however, been the case the real aspect of the affair would hardly have been changed. It is not proper, it is not decent, that volunteer soldiers, wounded in the service of this Government, should be allowed to depend for attendance, transportation and needful comforts upon chance benevolence, however sufficient, and however gladly bestowed. The passage of wounded men through the great centres of travel must now be numerous and constant; and it is imperatively the duty of the War Department to provide, or to see that there is provided, everything that is required for them at each one of those places. We know that our circumstances are new to us; that the dimensions of our war are vast almost beyond modern precedent, while our normal means of meeting the demands which it brings upon us are less than those even of the pettiest state of Europe. But we must, therefore, only address ourselves with more devotion and determination to the tasks which are brought upon us. If the present army organization provides no sufficient mode of caring for our wounded soldiers, homeward bound, then an extraordinary Commission should be at once appointed at all places where such services are needed, and especially at New-York, whose duty it should be to receive all such soldiers, take care of them, and forward them to their destination.

A receiving hospital should be provided with a proper staff of surgical attendants. The hospitals at the old Quarantine ground are available for this purpose; or if that should be found too remote from the points of departure in the City, a suitable building in town could be easily procured; and the very best of our younger surgeons would eagerly offer their services, if not from patriotic motives, certainly for the rare and unequaled opportunity of studying that interesting branch of their profession—gunshot wounds. This Commission should be empowered to pay the passages home of such wounded soldiers as are without money. Men crippled in the cause of liberty and of their country should not be allowed to depend upon gifts, or loans, or free rides, to ease their travel as they limp homeward. As for the means to support such a Commission, if they are not already provided for by law, or are not within the power of the War Department—which we cannot believe—they will quickly be forthcoming. Only let the Commission be duly appointed and authorized to receive contributions, and it will lack nothing to insure its perfect efficiency. For the suffering even of the present emergency, which is the occasion of these remarks, is not for the want of will or of money, but, as we began by saying, of foresight, and of systematic organization. Let these be no longer wanting.

The Expedition to Mexico—The French View.

The conjoint raid into Mexico has been the subject of discussion in the French Legislative Chamber. The Liberal party took manful ground against the Government for thus deserting the traditions of the country by forcible intervention in the domestic affairs of another people, and argued cogently the folly of levying war on a grand scale to collect a debt of $150,000. The apologists of Government denied any intention to interfere forcibly with the institutions of Mexico. They stated the motive of the Government to be, beyond the recovery of debts justly due French subjects, the protection of the lives and property of such of those subjects as are resident or transient in Mexico. The proverbial insecurity of life among the Mexicans was presented clearly. It is the highest duty of a Government to protect its citizens wherever enterprise may carry them; and the fulness of time had been reached for obtaining strong guarantees from the Government of Mexico for the safety of Frenchmen. If in procuring these guarantees the assistance of French arms shall be voluntarily solicited by the Mexican people as an aid to reforming their political system, and inaugurating the reign of order, the Imperial Government is not disposed to withhold such aid; nor, on the other hand, is it disposed to thrust it upon the nation unasked. With this explanation of M. Billault, the Legislative body was satisfied. Indeed, what attribute of purity and disinterestedness was wanting to the policy of France?

And yet we have vainly treated of Mexican affairs in these columns, if readers of the Times do not know that by neither opposition or ministerial orator was the real motive of French intervention in Mexico touched. When M. Jules Favre represents Mexican indebtedness to French subjects to be only $150,000, he proves himself not to be in the secret. We shall be pardoned a repetition. In his efforts to maintain the church and his little faction against the will and the arms of the people, Miramon resorted to all manner of financial expedients, violent or otherwise, to sustain himself, and enrich his partisans. The banking house of Jecker & Co. were among his supporters; and of this house he borrowed, from time to time, large sums, at an incredible rate of usury, the nation being the nominal debtor, while the creditors were Gabriac and Saligny, (the successive French Ministers,) Miramon himself, and Jecker, who were thus storing up resources in the event of a reverse, and accumulating the means of bribing some European Power to aid them in the task of expelling the Liberals and regaining power. Fifty-two millions of dollars in bonds thus issued were carried to Europe. They represented actual payments into the Mexican Treasury, or rather into the pockets of Miramon and his clique, of only two millions. These bonds were distributed among the knot of speculators who surround the French Court. Count de Morny, Count Walewski, the Marquis de Gabriac, and, in fact, the entire *entourage* of the Emperor, were corrupted; and intrigues were set on foot by which France was brought to participate in the movement of Spain. By those who have pursued with persistent curiosity the secret history of this matter, the Emperor is not thought to be a conscious party to the fraud. Other plausible inducements have been held out to him. He has, in fact, been tricked into a position already irksome to him, and from which he will endeavor to escape as soon as circumstances afford the opportunity. But if Saligny, who is a partner in the gigantic swindle alluded to, and who attends the expedition with plenary diplomatic powers, can manage to protract the business until the French reach the Capital, the speculation may not in the end prove an unprofitable one.

Such is the undercurrent of the Mexican plot. How little light was flung upon the subject by the deliberations of the French Chamber, will be readily perceived.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mme. de Lussan made her *début*, last evening, before an audience that was both distinguished in numbers and character. The opera selected for the occasion was "La Favorita"—a work which has always been a favorite with our public, but has been laid on the shelf of late, owing to the dearth of dramatic singers. It argues well for Mme. de Lussan's self-reliance that she selected so important and exacting a *rôle* as *Leonora*. Perhaps a milder ordeal would have been better, but under the circumstances, it was passed through with a fair share of success. Although visibly affected by stage-fright, and consequently deprived of the full benefit of her powers, Mme. de Lussan succeeded, in the first act, in creating an extremely favorable impression. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano, of good compass and quality, which the lady uses judiciously, but with an energy at times not conducive to good intonation. It appears to be worn in the middle register and afflicted with a *tremolo* throughout, a serious blemish, which, like singing out of tune, we hope to see removed on future performances. That the lady possesses talent is as evident as the fact that her voice is naturally full and pleasing. But we could not help remarking that the first act was by far the best, notwithstanding the great trepidation under which the lady labored. The fatigue of the unaccustomed effort became more and more noticeable as the opera progressed, and hence the opinion we have formed is based almost exclusively on the section we have referred to. Madame de Lussan was called out during the evening and gallantly bouquetted. Her friends, indeed, were more than satisfied with her success.

The performance of the opera was by no means good. Signor Susini sang out of taste, time and tune, and was generally dreary. Neither the chorus nor orchestra can be spoken of—both being too small. Signor Brignoli was fortunately in excellent voice and fairly carried away the honors of the evening. He sang admirably. Signor Mancusi, too, distinguished himself by a careful performance of the part of *Alfonso*.

To-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Auber's grand opera of "Masaniello" will be given for the first time in Brooklyn. Señora Cubas and a powerful *corps de ballet* will assist in the market scene.

Musical Festival.—Mr. Harrison's grand musical festival takes place to-day, at Irving Hall, commencing at 12 o'clock, and ending about a dozen hours afterwards. The morning entertainment consists of a Quintette by Schumann, solos by Mr. Wm. Mason and Mr. Theodore Thomas, and singing by Mme. Strakosh, Signor Brignoli and Signor Mancusi. The programme is diversified and excellent, and possesses legitimate claims to consideration. In the evening, the musical exercises are of the most liberal character; a full orchestra, a military band, a powerful chorus from the [illegible] Society, and *twenty-six artists*—the best known and most popular in the Metropolis—assisting. The programme is divided into three parts, and contains three orchestral and band pieces; one grand chorus; two solos for the piano, (by Mr. Mills and [illegible];) three for other instruments; one recitation (by Miss Myers) and fifteen vocal pieces! If this is not enough for fifty cents, we should like to know what is. Mr. Harrison is a gentleman highly esteemed by the profession, and it is to their cheerful and willing recognition of his merits that the public is indebted for the opportunity of hearing so much good music at so small a cost—for a ticket to the entire Festival costs but a dollar, and an admission to either part thereof but half that sum. We trust that Mr. Harrison will be bountifully patronised by the public. No cheaper or better entertainment can be *found* to-night. If the day is fine the Matinée will undoubtedly be one of the most fashionable of the season.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The French Troops En Route—Dreadful Explosion in the Mexican Barracks—Attempt to Murder Gen. Almonte—News from the Federal Capital.

The steamer *Columbia*, which arrived here last evening, brings us news from Mexico through Havana sources, but nothing of political importance beyond the near arrival of the French troops at Tehuacan. A dreadful explosion, with frightful loss of life, had occurred at the barracks where the Mexican army was quartered, eight leagues from Orizaba; the number of killed and wounded is estimated at 1,300, and the building in which the explosion took place was blown to pieces. An attempt had been made to murder Gen. Almonte. The French war-steamer *Canada* had arrived at Vera Cruz with fresh troops.

The latest news received in Havana from Vera Cruz announces the arrival at Soledad of the French expeditionary force, as also that their sanatary condition was excellent, and that the private soldiers, as well as the officers, were very well satisfied. On the 26th they broke up their encampment with cheers for the Emperor Napoleon, and, repeating the cheers, set out on the march. During the first day's journey, there were some who strayed away, and two fell victims to sunstrokes. But shortly after arriving at the place appointed to rest, not a soldier was wanting in camp, for those that were least tired went back in search of their comrades. After this the marches took place at night, and the number of accidents until their arrival at Soledad was insignificant.

Since the publication of the above the French steamer-of-war *Forfait*, which arrived at Havana on the 17th inst. from Vera Cruz, brought news from that place dated the 11th, the steamer having left on the 12th. The following are the main particulars:

The French division of the expedition passed through Chiquihinte at 6 A. M. of the 5th inst., and encamped in the afternoon of the same day at Cordova, the inhabitants of which received them in a promising manner. They left Cordova on the 6th, and encamped on the morning of the 7th at Orizaba. On the 8th the French troops continued their march for Tehuacan. The above date was the last on which news had been received at Vera Cruz of the French division of the expeditionary force.

The news of a frightful catastrophe, which took place eight leagues from Orizaba, had caused much sensation at Vera Cruz when the particulars were received. A column of the Mexican army that had evacuated the above-named place, encamped in a village at eight leagues distance from Orizaba, but the name of which the writer of the account at Vera Cruz forgot to mention, and placed their ammunition, with other articles of war, in the barracks. On the night of the 5th, or early in the morning of the 6th inst., no doubt from negligence, the powder took fire, and an explosion took place as terrible as it was destructive, for the barracks were blown to pieces, and what is worse, 1,300 men, including wounded and dead, were taken out of the ruins.

As soon as the news of this catastrophe reached his ears, the French Vice-Admiral, Mr. Julien de la Gravière dispatched immediately several surgeons of the French division, and sent them, with all necessary aid, to the Mexican camp, to attend to the wounded.

An attempt had been made to murder the Mexican General, Almonte, but it was not known whether the author of the outrage had been arrested. It was, however, stated that the Allies were resolved to judge and punish them according to military usage, and that the same course would be pursued with any scoundrel that should attempt to commit an act of assassination.

The French steam frigate, the *Canada*, arrived on the 10th inst., at Vera Cruz, bringing a battalion of light infantry (*chapeurs á pied.*) As soon as they are landed, they set out for Tehuacan, with the object of joining their commands. The remaining reinforcements sent from France were expected, and would immediately set out for the same direction.

We give a translation of a lively but apparently one-sided letter from the columns of the *Prensa*, of the 19th inst., which is prefaced thus:

There has arrived in our hands an interesting letter from Mexico City, of the last date, the 27th of February, that we have received from the Capital of the Republic. As the person that wrote it is well worthy of credit and the greater part of the news that it contains is not known in Havana, we publish it to-day because it gives an idea of the state in which the Mexican Government finds itself attacked by factions, which instead of having diminished as it was supposed, have grown larger with the discontented that have joined them.

Emilio Rey went to fight Marquez near Queretaro, but the latter gave him a warm reception, taking from him two cannon, several arms and ammunition, and it is added that a part of his forces went over to the enemy, to the cry of "Religion forever." Cuellar escaped from the contest, through prudence, of course, and Emilio received a thrust from a spear in the leg, with which he is bad enough at Queretaro, and as a remedy they have ordered him to be tried for allowing himself to be surprised, according to the intelligence given by Puebilita, who did not stop until he reached Morelia.

With regard to the Treaty of Soledad, much is said about it—each one makes his comments in his own manner. It appears that in case of there being no arrangement, a decree was agreed upon, that the Spaniards, French and English should be sent into the interior of the Republic.

The reactionary Conservatives are all down in the mouth, for their only hope was that this would be agreed upon. According to all probability, the Liberals will agree to all the foreigners wish, provided they may remain in power, and fatten every day more and more.

Although it is thought that there will be no war, nobody can say for certain what will be the result of the pending negotiations; but we may say for certain that in case of there being no settlement, their dismissal will be shocking. At present the Puros are divided. Some are very well satisfied with what has been done, and others furious because, they say, it is an act of treason to allow the Allies to occupy the towns, for afterward they will not want pretexts not to leave them; others make their calculations from the fable of the milk-pail, saying: "Two powerful nations went to Russia and took Sebastopol; here there have come three, and they have not been able to take Chiquihuite." What extraordinary candor! Saint Brag, they say, has advised the Government, in case of a war, to send ten thousand letters-of-marque to the United States, so that, with the Mexican flag, they may destroy all the Spanish vessels, for now is the occasion to destroy the influence which that nation has in Mexico; and other silly things in the same style.

Uraga, as he was deprived of his command, is naturally very discontented with the Government. They say that in consequence of the proclamation published by Juarez, he said to the Government that if he had the misfortune to take prisoners Prim, La Gravière, or any other officer of their rank, he would have to treat them as pirates. It was also reported that he was very friendly to the Allies, that he had given dinners and been invited to others at Tejeria. Lastly, it is likewise said that when Zamacona went to Vera Cruz, he communicated to him nothing of what was passing; that the latter, annoyed at this, said to the Government that he was much surprised at the conduct observed toward him, and that he was not made acquainted with what was going on. On this account he was ordered to come to the capital, and Gen. Zaragoza to take his place.

There has been formed in Mexico city a corps of Zouaves of Tenostitlan, of which Linch is Colonel. They enjoyed the privilege of anticipating the Carnival with their uniform, and the first day they went out dressed, the boys in the streets pelted them in Los Cadenas, and although they were armed, they were prudent, and took care not to compromise themselves. In place of *Zuavos* (Zouaves) the people call them *suaves* (soft.)

Lecture.—Rev. W. T. Conway, Chaplain of New-York Ninth Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) and recently returned from Roanoke Island, will deliver the fourth lecture in the series before the 20th Ward Republican Association at Continental Hall, Thursday evening. He will relate many incidents which have come under his own observation.

—The workmen of Messrs. Corning, Winslow & Co.'s nail factory, and of the Rensselaer Iron Works, in Troy, celebrated the success of the *Monitor*—the iron plating for which was made in those works—by a torchlight procession on Saturday evening. About 400 operatives were in line, carrying torches and banners of appropriate inscription and device—among them one which was mounted in a wagon, and represented the engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*; on the reverse, a likeness of Messrs. Ericsson, Winslow and Griswold, with the words, "Honor to whom honor is due," and also the dispatch of Gen. Wool to Mr. Griswold: "The *Monitor* has saved everything inside and outside of the Fort."

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mexican Question—Reported Resignation of the Captain-General—Arrival of the English Troops from Vera Cruz—Another Murder—Capture and Death of Noted Highwaymen, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

The abrupt departure of the British troops from Vera Cruz, has excited terribly the Spanish party here. How far they have had to thank themselves for this determination of the English Cabinet, it would be impossible to decide. Were the Allies mutually deceiving each other, or were the English to be the dupes of the crafty Spaniards? What were the real intentions of each of the united belligerants, and if they conquered Mexico, what did they intend to do with it? The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, who accepted a crown that had nothing substantial to lay hold of, was apparently the nominee of the Emperor NAPOLEON, for the Spaniards here—and I suppose they only reechoed the sentiments of their fellow-countrymen in the Peninsula—insisted upon their right to put a Spanish Prince on the throne of the ancient Montezumas. The withdrawal of the English forces is likely to put a stop to these intrigues, and if the French Emperor follows suit, and it is reported here that he is about to do so, Spain will find herself in a sad quandary; it is possible that country entertains ambitious hopes of the future reconquest not only of Mexico but of the whole of South America. Such hopes, however, are visionary. A deep-rooted hatred of Spanish rule and a dislike to its people as a nation, exist among all the Republics of South America. They have already taken the alarm at the steps pursued by the ancient mother country with respect to the latter, and begin even to regard with suspicion the possession of Cuba by Spain, which they now look upon as only a military centre from which that country can put in execution her projects of future aggrandizement. This suspicion on their part had been first excited by the annexation of Santo Domingo, and is now confirmed by the line of policy pursued toward Mexico. Indeed, from Santo Domingo the latest news mentions that the Spanish Government, now that the indemnity claimed from the Haytiens has been paid, are urging fresh demands against that Republic, and claim the restitution of certain districts by which the poor Haytiens cooped up in their mountains would be entirely at the mercy of the new occupants of the greater part of the island.

But to return to the state of affairs in Mexico. The original cause of suspicion on the part of the English Government, that Spain was not acting a loyal part toward it in this triple alliance, was the sailing of the Spanish squadron, with the land forces, without waiting for the arrival of the English contingent. Commodore DUNLAP was evidently very much annoyed at this, to say the least, want of courtesy. The excuse now made for this breach of etiquette is, that the Captain-General of Cuba, when he ordered the Spanish fleet to sail, with the land forces on board, and occupy Vera Cruz, was not aware of the treaty signed in London, by which the three Powers bound themselves to act conjointly and that the news of its having been made arrived too late at Havana, as the Spanish expedition had already sailed.

The *Prensa* of yesterday, on the subject of a Monarch for Mexico, gives the following from its Madrid correspondence:

"It is not true that there exists at present a diplomatic struggle between the Cabinets of Paris and London with respect to the future destiny of Mexico. On the contrary, if our information is correct, there would be found at present in the higher regions of English politics, in favor of the candidateship of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN perhaps more sympathy than at the Tuileries itself. This is easily understood, taking into account the intimate relations that unite King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, with Queen VICTORIA. What there is, is this—that public opinion, the same in France as in England and everywhere else, would revolt against every proposition that should tend to abridge, in the slightest degree, the liberty of the Mexican people to give themselves that form of government which is most suited to the good of the country, and to elect, in case a Monarchy should come out of the ballot-box, the Prince who has most claims to occupy the throne, and from whom there may be best expected the regeneration of that people."

It is again positively said that the Captain-General will soon leave, and that Gen. DALCE, the present Captain-General of Catalonia, in Spain, will take his place.

On Monday last, the 17th inst., the English ship-of-war *Donegal*, Commander SHERARD OSBORNE, entered our port from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 9th inst., with 276 troops on board, being one-half of the English expeditionary force that were sent out to that place according to the terms of agreement between the three European Powers.

I was told, in the course of conversation, by the officer in command of the part on board of the *Donegal*, that their troops ead suffered at Vera Cruz principally from dysentery. The *Donegal* left the next morning for the Bermudas.

On the same day there entered our port, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 12th inst., the French screw sloop-of-war *Forfait*, which brought out from Toulon the French Brigadier-General, the Count DE LORENCEZ, and Staff. The *Forfait* entered our harbor gaily bedizened with flags, on account of the 17th being the anniversary of the birth of the youthful heir to the crown of France, the son of the Emperor NAPOLEON; and the other ships of war, English and Spanish, there being no American on that day in the port, together with the French merchant vessels lying here, likewise were adorned in a similar manner. At mid-day the forts fired a salute in return to a compliment of the like nature, paid by the French vessel. The English man-of-war, the *Donegal*, put out flags in honor of the day, but fired no salute, on account of having several sick on board. Neither the *Donegal* nor *Forfait* brought any news of importance with respect to the forward movement of the Allied forces. The *Forfait* left, a few days ago, on her return to Europe, for Cherbourg, in France.

On the morning of Thursday last, the 20th inst., a battalion of infantry, known as the *Cazadores de Issabel II*, embarked on board the Spanish war-steamer *Velasco* to join the expeditionary forces of that country in Mexico, and the steamer departed for Vera Cruz in the course of the day. The above battalion consists of 850 men, and they were furnished with as many cartridges and other warlike necessaries as were considered requisite for the service of a campaign. They also took with them mules to carry the baggage, and 300 tents—one for every three men, which were provided them by order of the Captain-General of Cuba, from the 5,000 that were sent over to Havana from Spain. As soon as these troops arrive and land at Vera Cruz, they are to continue their march to Tejeria, without stopping at the former place, and from there to Orizaba, where the head-quarters of the Spanish forces are situated. On the same day there arrived from Vera Cruz the English screw man-of-war the *Sanspareil*, with the other half of the English-Mexican contingent on board, and the French steamer *Canada*, which took out from France a battalion of light infantry as a reinforcement to the French division in Mexico, arriving at Vera Cruz on the 10th inst. Both steamers left Vera Cruz on the same day, and performed the voyage in the same time, namely, five days.

The murder of Messrs. LINARES and PERAZA has been succeeded by another dreadful crime in the same district, not far from Villaclara. An individual, a native of the Canary Isles, named MONROY, was murdered a few days ago on a tobacco plantation, situated in the police quarter of Manicaragua.

On the night of the 14th inst., the bandit JUAN LOPEZ was apprehended by the police sergeant of the District of Cumanayagua.

We have been lately favored with the presence of a Norwegian sloop-of-war in our waters, which has been cruising about the coast and other parts of the Antilles.

A very destructive fire among the cane-fields of several plantations took place the other day near to Matanzas, by which considerable loss will be incurred.

The *Columbia*, on her last voyage out to this port, met with a very severe storm when near Havana.

The English steamer *Sanspareil* left yesterday for the Bermudas, and the *Canada*, French transport, will leave in a few days, as soon as she has taken in coal, for France.

LARA.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 25.

A fire this afternoon gutted PICKETT'S paint-shop; insured for $600 in London and Liverpool. The building was damaged $2,000; insured in the Northwestern for $1,000. The Tascott Block adjoining was damaged $1,000; insured in London and Liverpool. SHARP, druggist; INCE, grocer; BEHN, barber, law-offices, butcher-shops, &c., were also burned. Loss $3,000 or $4,000; generally insured.

MUSICAL SOIREES.—Among the many private entertainments which have enlivened the past season, few have been more attractive, or afforded more pleasure, than the musical *soirees* held by the pupils of MRS. EDWARD SEGUIN, at her residence in Twenty-first-street. On Monday, the entire score of "Norma" was sung before a delighted assemblage of friends, and the opinion was unanimous that no performance in this City, off the boards of the opera, has ever surpassed it. The honors of the evening were cheerfully and justly accorded to *Norma*, whose music was truthfully and beautifully rendered by the young lady whose success at a recent private charity concert given at the residence of one of our wealthiest citizens, was so marked. MRS. SEGUIN is one of our most honored teachers, and may well be proud of some of the pupils whom she has graduated.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1584, 300, 479, 481, 484, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 456, 452, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 385, 436, 298, 468.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1816, 357, 1394, 1595, 1540, 1333, 2097, 1432, 928, 128, 1369, 1496, 1507, 1514, 1534, 1537, 1549, 1561, 1563.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part II.*—Nos. 3005, 3195, 2917, 1375, 1121, 1711, 1623, 1187, 1715. *Part III.*—Nos. 1385, 797, 3047, 3049, 1593, 1373, 1751, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1794, 906, 3498, 1724.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Equity Calendar—Nos. 129, 130, 36, 106, 165, 168, 184.

The Tomlinson Claim Against the City—The Judgment Set Aside.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Theodore Tomlinson vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an old case, and is familiar to the public, it having been many times reported. It was last stated in the TIMES, of the 29th November, 1859, since which time an appeal therein has been pending.

The plaintiff claimed that the City was indebted to him for past services as Corporation Attorney, in the sum of $32,000, with interest from June 21, 1853. His complaint alleged that he performed certain services for the City, for which he had not been paid, and averred that he expended divers sums of money, during the time, for the City, for which he was not reimbursed.

The defence was that the Corporation Attorney was by law paid a salary of $2,000 per annum, in full for his services, all of which the plaintiff had been paid during the time he held the office, and that the plaintiff was aware that such was the extent of his salary when he accepted the office and entered upon its duties. Extra duties had been imposed, and $1,000 extra had been added to the salary.

The action was referred to George W. Stevens, James R. Sluyter, and Merwin K. Brewer, who, in July, 1858, reported that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment against the City for $32,256 99. The report was confirmed and judgment entered.

Appeal was taken from the judgment so entered, the appellants contending that the report of the referees did not set forth facts sufficient to warrant a judgment to be entered against the City thereon.

The appeal was taken on the record of the case, without a case being made, and the respondents raised the preliminary objection that an appeal could not be so taken. That question having been disposed of in favor of the appellants, the argument was at last heard, and the opinion of the Court was now rendered, and will be given hereafter.

The Court is of the opinion that the judgment was not warranted by the facts stated in the report. The report was therefore set aside, and the judgment reversed.

Tomlinson, Walden and Brigham for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendants.

The Rights of Married Women and "California Widows"—What they are Competent to Do.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Mary Fox vs. *Henry Duff*.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the Fifth Judicial District Court, holding that the plaintiff, a married woman, was entitled to recover in an action for trespass upon premises rented and occupied by her.

It appeared on the trial below, that the defendant rented to the plaintiff certain premises in Mott-street, some time in 1860, and that she occupied them and paid the rent regularly in advance up to the 1st of May, 1861. On that day, as shown by the plaintiff, in her absence, the defendant forcibly entered the house and removed her furniture therefrom. It also appeared, on the trial, that the plaintiff's husband went to California prior to the date of her hiring the premises, and that she paid the rent up to the time of the trespass complained of out of her own earnings.

When the case was rested on the part of the plaintiff, motion was made that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the plaintiff, being a married woman, could not maintain the action, and that it should have been brought by the husband.

The Court denied the motion, holding that the plaintiff was entitled to recover in her own name, and giving her judgment for $75 damages, with costs. The defendant then appealed to this Court, urging the same point raised below on his motion to dismiss the complaint.

OPINION OF THE COURT:

HILTON, J.—The plaintiff, although a married woman, could acquire and hold an interest in lands, the same as if she were unmarried. (See Laws of 1849, p. 528.) She acquired such an interest by virtue of the letting to her by the defendant of the premises in question, in consideration of paying the rent therefor in advance, and her possession could not be lawfully disturbed until the expiration of her term. The defendant, by entering upon the premises in the manner disclosed by the evidence, and threatening her with personal violence, committed a malicious trespass, which we think fully warranted the Justice in punishing him to the extent of the damages awarded.

The action was properly brought in her own name, without joining her husband as a party plaintiff, as it concerned her separate property, and in respect to which she was competent to sue or be sued alone. (Darby *vs.* Callaghan, 116 N. Y. Rep. 71; Code 114, Sub. 1; Laws of 1860, p. 158, sec. 7; Vincent *vs.* Buhler, Com. Pleas, General Term, Aug. 1861.) Judgment affirmed.

John Anderson, Jr., for plaintiff; Robert W. Andrews for defendant.

A Brooklyn Railroad Without a Track—Why it had None.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wm. H. Williams vs. *The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Co., et. al.*—This was an action to prevent the forfeiture of a contract alleged to have been entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants, whereby the plaintiff agreed to lay the track furnish cars and build stables for the company. The plaintiff claimed that he had been prevented from performing his agreement by reason of the fact that the defendants had failed to procure the right of way through Water-street in Brooklyn, and for other reasons. He averred that the company were about to complete the road at his expense, and asked an injunction to restrain such procedure and to prevent their violating their contract with him. The relief was granted.

The matter was now before the Court on a motion to dissolve the injunction, the defendants claiming that as the plaintiff had himself been remiss, and had performed his part of the agreement, he could not now demand a specific performance on their part. He was estopped from such an exaction.

The plaintiff, in opposition to the motion and in reply to the defendants, insisted that the remissness charged upon him was occasioned wholly by the *laches* of the defendants, they having failed to obtain the right of way in the identical street where it was desired he should lay the track; nor had they furnished him with specifications by which he could proceed to erect the stables as agreed. The Court reserved decision.

Jenkins, Opdyke & Ackerman for motion. Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge and Wm. Curtis Noyes opposed.

Ejectment—Ouster.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Corlen vs. *Fritner*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was an ejectment to recover possession of premises, situated at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, in this City.

The defence was that the plaintiff claimed, under a title derived from an illiterate woman, from whom a conveyance was obtained by fraud—she being ignorant of the act of conveyance.

The jury now settled that allegation by rendering a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Before Judge McCunn.

The *habeas corpus* case of Alexander Matthews and John Ireland, arrested on Sunday night for selling liquor, came up on an adjourned hearing, before Judge MCCUNN, at the Court of Sessions, yesterday morning. The Court-room was filled with spectators, mostly the better class of liquor dealers, interested in the issue of the case. Ex-Recorder Smith and Chas. S. Spencer, Esq., appeared for the accused, and the two Assistant District-Attorneys, Messrs. Stewart and Whitehead for the people.

Mr. Stewart moved for a postponement of the hearing, on the ground that the questions to be discussed involved not merely the personal liberty, for the time being, of the accused, but the constitutionality of a long course of legislation, embracing the interests of the community at large in the preservation of order and the observance of the Sabbath—interests of such magnitude as to require ample preparation and mature deliberation. He also objected to going on with the argument now, because of a secret circular which had come into his possession, indicating that there was an organized attempt on the part of those interested in the liquor trade to overawe the Court, or at least to bring to bear improper influences upon its decision. The large audience present, he was assured, were there in response to this circular. He proposed to read the circular to the Court, but Mr. Smith objected, unless it could be shown that it emanated from his clients. He denied that the liquor dealers had anything to do with the circular, and said he had been informed on pretty good authority that it came from the office of the *Independent*. [Laughter.] At any rate, it was undoubtedly a weak device of the enemy, and was entirely irrelevant to the motion before the Court.

Mr. Spencer also argued strenuously against its being read.

Judge MCCUNN asked to see the circular, and having read it, said he did not regard it of much consequence, and did not think it should influence the action of the prosecuting officers in this case, as it certainly would not influence his decision. There could be no harm, however, in reading it, and the District Attorney might do as he chose about it.

Mr. Whitehead then asked for a postponement of the hearing, on the ground that he wished more time to prepare for the argument.

It was finally agreed, upon the suggestion of the Court, that the argument on the law questions involved in the case, should be adjourned to Saturday next, and the testimony regarding the particulars of the arrest in this case should be taken then, which was accordingly done. The facts testified to about the arrest did not differ materially from the accounts previously published. The following is a copy of the circular alluded to above, which, however, was not read, although permission was granted by the Court:

"*To the Liquor Dealers of the Fifth Ward:*

All the liquor dealers of the Fifth Ward are requested to attend the examination of Alexander Matthews and John Ireland, at the Court of General Sessions to-morrow, March 26, on the charge of selling liquor on Sundays. Now is the time to strike for your preservation.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862."

It is understood that the counsel for the defendants intend to go into the argument of the law questions involved in the case in the most thorough and exhaustive manner. They will maintain that there is no law at all in force at present in relation to the Sunday liquor traffic; or if there is, that it is unconstitutional. They will also deny the constitutionality of any and every Sunday law whatever. It is intended that the decision in this case shall furnish a basis for the future action of that large class of people interested in the liquor traffic.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Stilwell vs. *Gilbert*; *Shaw et als.* vs. *Stem et als.*—Motion granted in these cases.

Simon vs. *Hess*; *Beherut et als.* vs. *Morse*; *Jordon* vs. *Rivers*.—Ordered that this action be discontinued without costs to either party in these cases.

Hall et als. vs. *Adams*.—Order granted.

McReynolds vs. *Farwell et als.*; *The Same* vs. *The Same*.—Motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Redmond vs. *Rothchild et als.*—See opinion.

John Delaney vs. *Anastasia Delaney*.—Divorce granted.

Reed and Seven Other Cases vs. *Moore & Co.*—Referred to Louis B. Woodruff to appoint receiver, &c.

Before Judge Hilton.

Knowlton vs. *De Forrest*.—Motion for attachment denied. Receiver ordered.

Hurdley vs. *M'Alister*.—Attachment for contempt ordered unless defendant, within five days, pay to the plaintiff $30 and $10 costs of this motion. Motion for appointment of receiver granted.

Aitkin vs. *Kerns*.—Motion for attachment denied. Receiver ordered.

Guttenberg et als. vs. *Tuay*.—Findings settled.

A New Atrocity in Our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was much gratified in reading, of late, your and your correspondent's strictures on evils in our Public Schools.

Of late a new kink or fungus of the kind has appeared. In the school in Twentieth-street, (No. 50, I think,) I find the scholars are learning a new mode of pronunciation. My little girl, on asking for butter, now, wishing me to pass it, pronounces it as if spelt *pars*. I instinctively say, "butter is a common noun, third person, singular number," &c. *class* is now *clars*. Next, *cat* is *cart*, and I suppose I burn *gars* instead of *gas*.

Now, all this reminds me of what is generally understood to be the cant of snobs, and only affectation. What a horrible thing it is to think that our children are, in their innocent prime, to be brought into these phrases and pronunciations which we sometimes hear, and then only with disgust, at ball-rooms and watering-places, and from those whose only merit is their money. Now I have examined WALKER'S, and also, WORCESTER'S Dictionaries, and find nothing to approve of this "new thing." I do not believe WEBSTER indorses it.

Under any circumstances, the common and ordinary use of a word or an accent by the people of education, and writers of an age, is the only ultimate authority.

Will you please inform whether these things are done by order of the Principal, or the under teachers, or trustees, and whether this is being introduced into other schools, as I would like to put my daughter at some other place, where she can learn innocence and simplicity instead of affectation. A SUBSCRIBER.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 549, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, FULL DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY FOUR ARRIVALS.—The Union cause everywhere in the ascendant. Agitation in France and Southern Europe.

A LETTER FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC, and from the South and West. Graphic Narratives from Manassas and the Seat of War in Virginia. The Capture of Newbern, Beaufort and Fort Macon. News from Florida, Ship Island and the Gulf, with Official Papers News from Tennessee. Affairs in Utah and the other Territories. The Battle near Winchester, and further Southern Intelligence.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations, with a column of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Obituary.

This number forms a complete chronicle for the past week.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts, Stocks,
Suspenders, Socks,
Undershirts, Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. *It has been proved that they are the best article before the public* for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, the *Hacking Cough* in CONSUMPTION, and numerous affections of the THROAT giving *immediate relief*.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Will sell THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock: Clinton place, (8th-st.,) Nos. 8 and 10, estate of Mrs. Okill. West 15th-st., No. 325. East 19th-st., No. 211; by order of Surrogate, Mercer-st., No. 125.

MARRIED.

RAWLES—GARRETSON.—On Thursday, March 20, by Rev. John Garretson, of the Dutch Reformed Church, JACOB B. RAWLES, U. S. Army, to PHOEBE A. GARRETSON, daughter of Rev. John Garretson, of Auburn, N. Y.

☞ Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, REBECCA, wife of James Allen, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. T. Williams, No. 689 Hudson-st., three doors from 14th-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, BEULAH HIGBEE, daughter of Dr. C. V. A. and B. Alice Anderson, aged 14 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, at the residence of her uncle, Edward K. Al Burtis, CAROLINA AL BURTIS, only child of Louisa C. and the late Frederick W. Barclay, in the 5th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Friday and Saturday's papers.

BEYER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 26, CATHERINE M., wife of Andrew Beyer, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are hereby invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, March 28, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her son, Geo. H. Beyer, No. 72 West 17th-st.

BOEHM.—At Fresh Kil, Staten Island, on Wednesday, March 26, HENRY M. BOEHM, aged 42 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock. The funeral services will be pronounced in the Methodist Church, Woodrow, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Chicago and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. BUSH, aged 35 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Lecture Room of the Elm-place Congregational Church, in Elm-place, this day, (Thursday,) March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CHIPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, MORTIMER BIRD, youngest son of Charles J. and Eleanor Y. Chipp, aged 2 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 111 Hammond-st., without further notice.

CHORLTON.—On Wednesday, March 26, SARAH, daughter of Wm. and Jane Chorlton, of New-Brighton, Staten Island.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DATER.—On Monday, March 24, at his residence, Westchester County, PHILIP DATER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at 125th-st., Harlem, on the arrival of the train leaving Harlem Railroad Dépôt, 26th-st., at 11¼ A. M.

FAIRBANKS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, of scarlet fever, CHARLES COTTON, only son of David and Mary S. Fairbanks, aged 7 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 131 Dean-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FENN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, HELEN MAE SOPHIA FENN, twin daughter of Elisha R. M. and Martha L. Fenn, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 187 3d-av.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

GORDON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, after a short but severe sickness, ANNE GORDON, in the 68th year of her age.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from Macdougal-st. Church.

HOLDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 25, after a short illness, HORACE HOLDEN, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Brick Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

HOWARD.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, March 25, KATHARINE, wife of Rev. William W. Howard, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Friday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

KIRKER.—Killed, in the action of Saturday, March 8, on board the United States frigate *Cumberland*, in Hampton Roads, Va., JOHN KIRKER, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 29 years.

LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, ANNIE, youngest child of Thomas C. and Ann M. Lyon, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 126 Henry-st., on Friday, at 9½ A. M.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 25, after a short illness, MARY ANN, wife of James Murphy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 East 38th-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., near 2d-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

VAN VOAST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, of consumption, EBNER VAN VOAST, son of Giles Van Voast, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 119 Clermont-av., two doors south of Myrtle-av., without further notice.

He sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

WAKEFIELD.—In Darien, Conn., on Tuesday, March 25, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian strength, Mrs. SOPHRONIA WAKEFIELD, widow of Nathaniel Wakefield, aged 56 years, 2 months and 20 days.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

WALKER.—On Wednesday, March 26, after a lingering illness, HOLBROOK, infant son of J. Thomas George and Lucy B. Walker, aged 8 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 143.—March 26, 1862.
15, 72, 10, 42, 61, 54, 13, 32, 44, 46, 58, 20, 69.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 144.—March 26, 1862.
38, 39, 36, 63, 3, 25, 17, 28, 12, 55, 43, 29, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 91.—March 26, 1862.
33, 17, 43, 57, 39, 41, 42, 6, 15, 67, 48, 52, 38.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 183.—March 26, 1862.
19, 24, 11, 27, 46, 38, 21, 17, 72, 42, 59, 50, 68.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawing of March 13, 1862, No. 15,921 drew $100,000; No. 5,846 drew $50,000; No. 23,656 drew $30,000; No. 1,005 drew $10,000; No. 24,319 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR-DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

A MATCH AGAINST THE WORLD!
FOR $10,000,
COMES OFF ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29. LOOK OUT!

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE AND NEWS-ROOM.

The old Merchants' Exchange Building in Wall-st. having been leased for Govermental purposes, it will be necessary to provide from the first of May next, in some other locality, an exchange and news-room suited to the wants of our business men. An enterprise with this end in view has already been started, and the arrangements nearly completed, the site selected being one door from the corner of William and Pine sts., where two five-story buildings have been leased for a term of years, and are about to be fitted up with special reference to the purposes to which they are to be devoted. The lower floor will be appropriated to the Merchants' Exchange, to supply the place of the Rotunda in the Wall-st. building. This floor, which affords an area of about fifty feet by ninety-five, will be well lighted and ventilated, and furnished with all the conveniences and accommodations that pertain to the Rotunda, together with such improvements as the taste and experience of the proprietors may suggest.

The second floor, which will be connected with the first by two flights of wide stairs, one flight on each side, will be devoted to the purposes of a news room. This floor presents an area of the same extent as the first, with walls sixteen feet in height, and will be well lighted and ventilated.

The third and fourth stories are to be divided into neat business offices, which will be ready for occupancy on the first day of May next.

It is the intention of the Proprietors to make the News room a model institution of its kind, combining in its arrangements all the excellencies exhibited by the celebrated Boston and Liverpool Exchange News-rooms, together with many other advantages of a nature such as New-York alone can afford. Its facilities for obtaining, at the earliest moment, the latest and most reliable Marine and Commercial Intelligence, by telegraph or otherwise, from all quarters of the globe, will be of a character and extent such as have never been enjoyed by any News-room in this or any other country, while its newspaper files will embrace the very latest issues received in this City of all the foreign and domestic journals of prominence, either in the commercial or political world.

One of the prominent features of the news-room will be the bulletin of daily reports from all the leading markets of the Union, together with an outline of such political intelligence and startling events as may be of special interest to the commercial community.

The management of the Merchants' Exchange and News-room will be placed in the hands of gentlemen who have had much experience in connection with the Boston, Liverpool, and other rooms, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the enterprise worthy of an extended patronage from the business men of the Empire City.

The Exchange and News-rooms will be thrown open to the public on or about the 1st day of May next, from which date, until the 1st of June, it will be free to the visits of all parties interested, for the purpose of affording them an opportunity of testing its claims on their patronage. The regular subscriptions will commence the 1st of June.

The terms of subscription have not yet been fully fixed upon. They will, in any event, be very liberal; but it is the desire of the proprietors that a sufficient number of patrons may be obtained to warrant them in putting the subscription price as low as *ten dollars per annum*. It certainly will not exceed twenty dollars. Due notice will be given with regard to this point, as also to some other points not yet fully determined upon.

Merchants and others desiring further information will be waited upon by Mr. C. H. BREWER, late manager of Palmer's News and Telegraph Rooms, Boston; Mr. JOHN C. SMITH, late Marine Editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*; Mr. F. H. PALMER, lessee and manager of the Merchants' Exchange News Room, Boston; Mr. R. E. HUDSON, late chief manager and proprietor of the Boston Exchange News Room, who, with other gentlemen of large practical experience, will be prominently connected in the management of the New-York Merchants' Exchange and News Room.

Temporary office accommodations have been taken at KENYON'S FOREIGN LETTER OFFICE, corner of Wall and Pearl sts. Office hours from 9 till 4 o'clock, on and after Monday, March 24.

CHARLES H. BREWER,
Agent for the Committee of Management.
No. 78 WALL-ST., March 20, 1862.

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PARSONS & CO.
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THE OLDEST ONE CENT PAPER IN THE WORLD.
SEEN EVERY DAY BY 200,000 READERS.

Possessing all the facilities for obtaining news enjoyed by any other newspaper, THE SUN furnishes the whole in a condensed form AT HALF PRICE.

MORE THAN 50,000 COPIES of THE SUN are printed and distributed every morning, and even this large number is being increased from day to day to meet the constantly increasing demands.

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Those who wish THE SUN left every morning at their House, Shop or Store for one week on trial, have only to order it, and after thus trying it, they can stop or continue it at pleasure.

A NEW STEREOTYPING APPARATUS is now used in the publication of THE SUN, and arrangements are in progress by which the facilities for printing will be so extended as to produce 40,000 SHEETS PER HOUR FROM THREE PRESSES.

Orders for the paper may be given to Carriers or Agents, or sent by Mail, or otherwise, to the publication office. Advertisements should be sent to the office before 10 o'clock in the evening.

MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor of The Sun,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts., New-York City.

ERIC'S FRIEND IS THE NAME OF THE NEW STORY IN THE SUN.

READ ERIC'S FRIEND, IF YOU WISH THE BEST STORY OUT.

IN THE NEW-YORK SUN, OF MARCH 29, YOU WILL FIND ERIC'S FRIEND.

CAN YOU SPARE ONE CENT? IT WILL BUY ERIC'S FRIEND.

'SDEATH IS A WORD WHICH ERIC'S FRIEND WOULD NEVER USE. YOU WILL LEARN WHY IN SATURDAY'S SUN.

FRIENDS TO EACH OTHER WE ALL SHOULD BE. TRUE AS ERIC'S FRIEND.

RATHER LOSE YOUR DINNER THAN LOSE ERIC'S FRIEND.

IN THE SUN OF SATURDAY, MARCH 29, IS THE STORY OF ERIC'S FRIEND.

ERIC WAS THE BOUND-BOY, AND ERIC'S FRIEND THE BOUND-GIRL.

NEVER HAVE THE BLUES WHILE YOU CAN READ ERIC'S FRIEND.

DID YOU NEVER HEAR OF ERIC'S FRIEND? READ THE SUN OF SATURDAY AND YOU WILL HAVE IT.

BUY THE NEW-YORK SUN OF SATURDAY, AND GET THE NEW STORY.

YOU WILL NEVER REGRET IT IF YOU ORDER THE SUN LEFT AT YOUR HOUSE, SHOP OR STORE—SIX CENTS A WEEK.

AUGUSTA HERBERT HAS WRITTEN A VERY INTERESTING STORY.

U MAY NEVER READ A BETTER STORY THAN AUGUSTA HERBERT'S.

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UNION IS STRENGTH IN AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY IN THE SUN.

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THE NEW STORY BY AUGUSTA HERBERT IS WELL WORTH READING.

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EVERYBODY WILL READ AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY.

READ AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY. IT IS A GOOD ONE.

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EVERY ONE CANNOT WRITE SUCH A STORY AS AUGUSTA HERBERT.

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THE SUM AND SUBSTANCE OF STORIES IS AUGUSTA HERBERT'S NEW STORY, JUST COMMENCING IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.

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HERE IS THE SUN. ONLY ONE CENT A COPY. SIX CENTS A WEEK.

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EACH DAY ADDS TO THE POPULARITY OF THE NEW-YORK SUN.

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YOU CAN NEVER DO BETTER THAN BY ADVERTISING IN THE N. Y. SUN.

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ROAM THE WORLD OVER AND YOU'LL FIND NO EQUAL FOR THE N. Y. SUN.

KINGS AND QUEENS MIGHT BE PROUD OF SUCH A PAPER, BUT IT IS OWNED BY NO POTENTATE.

SUNSHINE IS GLORIOUS.—SO THINK ADVERTISERS IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.

UNITING ALL THE NEWS WITH THE LEAST COST. SUCH IS THE N. Y. SUN.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL IS GIVEN IN THE NEW-YORK SUN EVERY DAY.

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PATENTED
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SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
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Send for a
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No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

FURNITURE AT COST.—J. BOYCE, AT HIS manufactory and warerooms, No. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., will offer his entire stock of superior custom-made Furniture of every description, at cost, until April 20, when the balance will be sold at auction to close the business.

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PIANO MUSIC, 39 PIECES 20 CENTS.

39 Solos, Quartettes, for 20 cents.
MUSIC AS FOLLOWS:
23 pieces for 12 cents. Very easy and popular.
SOLOS—Piano Accompaniments.
"My own Green Mountain Land," "I'm Far Away from Thee," "The Herdsman," "Dear Voice of Home," "The Sunny Hours of Childhood," "That well Remembered Strain," "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," "I Long to be There," "The Orphan Boy," "Former Days," "Oh Come to the West," "In the Eye there Lies the Heart," "The Mother's Song," "If we Knew," (Quartette.)

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POLKAS, &C.
"Sunbeam Polka," "The Prince Farewell Polka," "Fairy Light Guard Polka," "Jackson's Banjo Polka," "The Caravan March," "Desire Waltz," "Eltona Waltz," "Masquerade Galop," "Air from Der Freyschutz."

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The following pieces, with Piano Accompaniment, will be sent on receipt of ten cents:
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"A Song of Home," "The Woodbine Round the Door," "Moonlight on the Ocean," "Echo Song—Long Ago," "Hours we Love," "Onward and Upward," "O Come my Love to the Dingle Side," "Oh, How Lovely is Zion."
SOLOS.
"That Well-Remembered Strain," "The Power of Love," "I Love Thee Better Now," "The Elegy of Tears," "The Red Rose," "We Parted," "Memories," and "In Memoriam."

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On the receipt of 10 cents, 12 cents, or 20 cents, the above pieces will be mailed free, as designated, post-paid.
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Agents wanted. Address with stamp.

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The finest wedding-cards; best note-paper; most perfect paper stamping; the only place for artistic monograms, and where $4, (50 picture albums) are retailed for $3.

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The large demand for the last number of the HOME JOURNAL, containing the first chapter of the new and beautiful story of "NADEJE," the sequel to "CHRISTINE," and the continuation of "JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE," has so nearly exhausted the edition as to compel us to [illegible] a further supply, in order to enable those who desire to procure these two interesting works from the commencement. With Mr. GOULD's attractive episodes of city life the public are evincing their appreciation of their remarkable merit, if we may judge by the avidity with which they are perused; and those who read "CHRISTINE" seem eager for the installments of the sequel, which is equally charming, as they will fully acknowledge as the story proceeds. Few romances of Parisian fashionable life have ever proved as successful as "CHRISTINE," and still fewer have the refinement, delicacy, purity and unflagging interest of "NADEJE." Many chapters contain passages of inimitable poetic prose, and some of them are of the most exciting, and at the same time, fascinating character. Unlike much of the French *feuilleton* of the day, there is not a line in the whole production that will "vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve." A lady correspondent pronounces it "an airy gem of spoken flowers;" and with this remark we submit it to our readers.

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Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 76 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

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CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
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This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to fill the Regiment to the maximum standard. [illegible] subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

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WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

WANTED—FOR CO. D., FIFTH REGIMENT Excelsior Brigade United States Volunteers, 60 able bodied men, to whom $3 each will be given when mustered. Also, a few good men for non-commissioned officers. Clothing and subsistence, with good quarters, furnished after muster. Inquire at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st. WM. H. SICKLES, Captain.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

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BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, all good brands,
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CLOTH DEPARTMENT—Very large—Styles very select.
YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT—A heavy stock of the innumerable articles embraced under this head.
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Job Lots in every department at low prices.
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At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
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ADD TO THE FRIGHTFUL LIST OF steamers lost the *Spartan*! Capt. Hand and others lost. Remember the *Canadian*, which went down in thirty-five minutes after striking the sunken ice; remember the loss of the steamers *Hungarian*, *Austrian*, *City of Glasgow*, *Pacific*, *President*, *Indian*, *Columbia*, *City of Philadelphia*, *Humboldt*, *Franklin*, *Central America*, *Artic*, *Lyonnaise* and others. Over ten thousand officers of our navy, mercantile services, and passengers, that use the DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING GARMENTS will testify to their perfect safety and protection from drowning. These garments can be inflated in five seconds, and when worn cannot be told from like garments in ordinary wear. Salesroom of the Delano Life-Preserving Company at the Furnishing store of J. AGATE & CO., No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

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Address the HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 62 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do the chamberwork and assist in the washing, or to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 123 West [illegible]-st., near the 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Has no objection to take care of children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., near [illegible]-st., 3d-floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing and waiting. Can be seen for two days with her present employer, at Union-place Hotel.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands chamberwork, and is an excellent laundress; or will do general housework; has two years' City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has good references from her former place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist with the care of children, or to do ladies' fine washing; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 [illegible]-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 435 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; has lived out in good families in Dublin for a long time; is willing to make herself useful and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 89 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the fine washing and ironing in a small private family; can refer to her last employer, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days at 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to help with the washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her personal habits, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; can produce satisfactory reference; no objection to assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; or would take care of a baby; is very capable and willing; can produce excellent City and country references. Can be seen at No. 112 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; wishes a place in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 722 Washington-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 172 East 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties, and all sorts of creams, jellies, souffles, pastry, and all sorts of soups and made dishes, game and poultry, and serving large dinners; can manage with economy; washing objected to. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced woman as above; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, either public or private; has no objections to the country; has two years' reference; can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, both English and American; can produce best of testimonials as to character and ability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 141 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, and also of game of all kinds; she has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, and to wash and iron, or cooking alone; understands all kinds of pastry, puddings and baking; soups and oysters in every style; has lived in first-class families; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; has the best City reference; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 122½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies, and has no objection to a private boarding-house; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place, in the rear, top floor, first house.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, games, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Please call or address No. 94 East [illegible]-st., a few doors from 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, and understands all kinds of baking; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City and country references. Can be seen at No. 248 7th-av., near 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 206 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce good reference in the City. Call at No. 32 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation; understands meats, soups, game, &c.; also, bread and pastry; is neat and tidy in work and person. Has good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, who thoroughly understands her business; can give good reference. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 313 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook: understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 386 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking thoroughly; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate laundress, and has best of City reference; also, the same situation wanted by a colored woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have the best of City reference, and lived four years in their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 310 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.; best of reference can be given.

AS GERMAN COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN (Protestant) wishes a situation in the City; understands the American cooking. Can be seen at the Employment Office No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young girls; one as a first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Has the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 59 Great Jones-st., in the tailor's store, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, by a highly respectable girl, who understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 43 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK—NURSE, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by two Protestant girls, (sisters); one as cook or laundress, and the other as nurse or waitress; no objection to traveling; the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 73 Perry-st., near Bleecker.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, &c.—Situations are wanted for a select number of servants of the above capacity, which, for neatness of appearance, competency and character, cannot fail to please the most particular; their references are of long standing to Brooklyn families where they have lived; and will hire either in City or country at very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable Protestant young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a situation in the City or country, by a smart and tidy girl, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, a good dairymaid. Has the best of references from her last employers. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would attend to the housekeeping of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or to do general housework; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No 233 Mulberry-st., near Prince.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; can bake good bread, &c., and is willing to do general housework; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to engage with a few more families, by the week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover and Baker's machines. Call or address L. J., No. 133 East 39th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to sew by the day; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Satisfactory references can be given. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to do family sewing or dressmaking by the day or week. Address No. 51 3d-av. Can operate on any sewing-machine.

AS MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.—A lady, having been extensively engaged in the millinery and dressmaking business at the South, and heretofore in some of the first houses in this City, wishes to obtain a situation in a like business, or is fully qualified to take charge of such an establishment; the rebellion and loss of all she possessed at the South compels her to seek employment. Address, for two days, M. H. M., Station A.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEAT, ACTIVE widow, (English,) intelligent and every way qualified, has been accustomed to housekeeping for years, would take charge, or travel with an invalid lady; can give the most undoubted references as to capability, &c. Address COOPER, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes a situation as lady housekeeper; she is well educated, and would be found very capable of managing and directing an agreeable household; a country residence somewhat preferred. Address, for references and further particulars, T. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper in a family, or seamstress and to wait on a lady; no objections to sew out by the week or month. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and French fluting; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; French fluting and finery. Has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Best references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, by the 1st of April, as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid, or would do plain sewing and chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best City reference. Address DORA, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 132½ 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as laundress, or would do chamberwork; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Call at 126 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as laundress, chambermaid, or waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, well experienced in washing and ironing, wishes to go out by the day, to wash or houseclean. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 123 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front room, 1st floor.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN active, responsible, English Protestant woman; is competent to take the entire charge of children; is a good plain seamstress; or a situation to go in the country preferred; has good reference. Call at No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has lived in one family for six years; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 163 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as nurse; can do all kinds of embroidery and plain sewing. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 16 Jones-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse or servant in a family going to California; very satisfactory reference given. Please call at No. 86 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable and capable young girl desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; she has also the advantage of a good English education, so if required could instruct small children; is both willing and obliging, and very neat among children. Has lived four years in her last place in the above capacity, wherefrom she can be highly recommended. Call at No. 48 West 39th-st., Thursday and Friday. Also, a young girl, 16 years of age, to do light chamberwork, and otherwise make herself useful. She, too, can be well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; is competent to the entire charge of a baby; is also a good plain seamstress; has excellent references. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 1,819 Post-office.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by an English Protestant, who is able to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 152 7th-av.

AS AN EXPERIENCED CHILDREN'S NURSE—By a very competent English woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call for two days at No. 62 East Houston-st. Has the best of City references.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family, as seamstress; is a dressmaker; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses and can do all kinds of family sewing; will do a little chamberwork if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an American widow, without incumbrance, in a quiet family, as plain seamstress, and would assist in household duties; is fond of children; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; no objection to the country. Call, or address CLARK, for two days, at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sewer; an engagement desired by the day, or week, or month; a steady home preferred; would be useful in other matters, if required; no Jews need apply. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, New-York. Reference given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable elderly person as plain seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and ladies' undergarments; would prefer a situation in the country; the advertiser is a Protestant. Apply at No. 127 Amity-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; has a sewing machine of her own, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting for children; has first-class references. Call, for two days, at No. 576 2d-av., near 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or seamstress and light chamberwork; has lived for some years in her last place; City references. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class seamstress, who understands all kind of family sewing, and can cut and fit for children and young misses; will have no objection to assist with light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as nursery governess and seamstress by a very respectable Protestant young person; can cut and fit, and operate on Singer's, and Grover & Baker's Machines. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as seamstress and ladies' maid; can dress hair, and cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, as seamstress and lady's maid; will travel with a lady; is quick at the needle; is a regular nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is careful in each capacity; wages $7. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as waitress and parlormaid, or seamstress; makes shirts, and does all kinds of family sewing and children's clothes; is quick at the needle; is a thorough seamstress; wages $7. Call or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

WASHING WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERSON, who has lived out as a laundress in the best of families, wishes to secure some washing at her own house; willing to engage by month or dozen; best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th st., first floor, up stairs.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommended, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself useful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, New-York.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS APPRENTICE.—WANTED, BY A LAD, 17 years of age, a situation to learn machine making or blacksmith's trade. Address W. P. SMITH, No. 346 West 44th-st.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a bank or banking-house by a young man who has had six years experience in the business, both as book-keeper and teller; best of references given. Address, BANKER, box No. 133 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, without any family; he understands the care and management of horses, and is a good careful driver; the woman is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; can get the best of City reference. Address B. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single man, a situation as coachman; is a good, careful driver, and would assist in a garden, or would take charge of a plain vegetable garden. Has the best reference for sobriety, honesty and industry. Address J. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—SITUATION WANTED, IN A private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce satisfactory City reference from his last and previous employers, for capability, sobriety, integrity, &c. No objection to the country. Address Y. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; has lived in the best of families in England, also in this City; has the best of reference from his last employer; knows his business and willing to do it. Can be seen for two days, at No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man; is a good groom and careful driver; for character, sobriety, &c., can refer to his former employer, where he has lived for four years. A note addressed to DANIEL, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a respectable young man, who can furnish first-class City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 96 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., private stable, until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man who is a steady driver and a good groom; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address M. H., box No. 203 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by an experienced single man, with long and satisfactory references. Refers to last employer, who is in town. Address THOS. DEGAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD SITUATION as coachman, by a single man; best references; country preferred. Address T. J., Box No. 204 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN, A PROTESTANT, wishes a situation as coachman, or vegetable gardener, or would take charge of a farm. Call, or address No. 611 Greenwich-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has over eight years' City reference. Address M. N., No. 115 East 41st-st., or J. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and gardener, who understands the care of horses and carriages and vegetable gardening; has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability; a good man and not afraid of work. Address JOHN W., for two days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Good references given. Address T. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good reference given. Address J. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses in all its branches. Has the best of City and country reference. Has no objection to City or country. His wife would take charge of a dairy, or would feed poultry. Has only one child. Address R. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a thoroughly experienced single man, English, a situation as coachman and groom, in town or country; City references. Address B. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage-makers, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work, if required. He understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B., Box 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS ENGINEER.—AN ENGINEER, SOBER, steady, and perfectly reliable, with seven years' experience, who has had charge of high and low pressure engines, and does his own repairing, wants an engagement; references undeniable. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man, as farmer; no objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; good reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as farmer; he understands the care of horses and all kind of stock; is a good milker, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good reference given. Address P. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—DAIRY WOMAN, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no incumbrance, Protestants; the man perfectly understands farming and gardening; the wife is a first-class dairy woman and general house manager; have been many years in this country. Can give the best of references. Call on or address F., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as farmer, by a married man; (Scotchman,) has a practical knowledge of his business; or as coachman; has a thorough knowledge of the care and driving of horses; can give the best of references. Call on, or address X. Y., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER—DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a practical farmer, a Scotchman, to take charge of a farm; wife to take charge of the dairy, if required. Best of reference given. Can be seen at Mr. Elliot's seed-store, No. 27 John-st., for one day only.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A WELL-disposed, able-bodied man desires a situation in the above capacity; understands farming in all its branches; a good gardener, and excellent hand over horses and oxen; has hired for the last four years with a gentleman in Westchester County, who can at present be seen in the City. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; high wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, with some gentleman where he can make a home; wages not so much an object, say, $10; can give the best of City reference. Address THOMAS McDONOUGH, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a married man, (no incumbrance,) who thoroughly knows his business; wants a house to live in; first-class reference. Address C. M., at Thorburn's, or Box. No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, married, with one child, wants a situation as farmer and plain vegetable gardener; has got the best of references as to character and capability. Apply to J. O., at A. Reid's seed store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation, as foreman farmer and gardener, by a single Protestant man; is handy, willing, and will take the same interest in his employer's place as in his own. Address a note to FARMER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a married man as farmer or vegetable gardener; understands horses, cows &c.; can give good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 4th-av., at Ackerman & Conklin's office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an intelligent, steady, Protestant single man, who is a thorough gardener in every department of the trade, having lived for several years in some of the best places in the country; reference of the first quality; could also take care of horses on a small place; none need apply but those in want of a first-class man. Address E. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, early framing, of landscaping and planting, and the management of all kinds of fruit-trees, farming, and the care of horses; has good City reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address P. H., at Mr. Smith's, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetables thoroughly; the best of reference from his present employer, where he has lived some years. Call on S. H. Meyers, Esq., No. 76 Beaver st., or address J. C., Clifton Post-office, Staten Island. Is married; no children.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a steady, active single man, of long experience; understands the management of hothouses and greenhouses, kitchen gardens and flower gardens, and all the branches belonging to them; has good reference from the gentleman he served. Apply at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for three days. Ask for C. N.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, with a small family; understands his business in all its branches; the greenhouse, vinery, the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of City reference. Address H. D., for two days, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as plain gardener; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees, vines, &c.; good reference from his last place. Address M. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GOOD, PLAIN, PROTESTANT gardener, with good City reference, understanding the care of horses and the cultivation of land, draining, &c., wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; is a sober, steady man, and can give good reference from his late employer. Address J. N., for two days, at Jas. M. Thorburn & Co's., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, with one child, wants a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Satisfactory references given as to character and capabilities. Apply to N. R., at A. Reed's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married German, who speaks the English language, and is well acquainted with horses; good references. Address No. 270 West 45th-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; green-house, fruits, vegetables, &c. Address, for this week, A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED—ON A COUNTRY place, a steady and sober man, who is a good vegetable gardener; knows about cattle and horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, with references and wages, GEORGE WILLIAMS, Box 611 Post-office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, Swiss; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; good reference will be given from former employer. Address M. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman by a married man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and how to keep a gentleman's place in order; is a good groom and careful driver; would take entire charge of a small farm in the country; can milk, or take care of greenhouse plants and hot-beds; is a good farmer. Address, for three days, M. V. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, or harness store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The best of reference.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED a situation, as gardener or coachman, by a married man without incumbrance; is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety, capability and industry. Address C. Y., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a married man, has one child; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses: is a careful driver; can give the best of reference. Address J. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A YOUNG man desires a situation as vegetable gardener and farmer; is a good milker of cows; understands the care of horses; is a steady, industrious man; can give satisfactory reference from last employers. For particulars, address E. HANLON, No. 23 West Broadway, Room No. 6, up stairs.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged single Protestant man: understands the raising of all kinds of grain and vegetables, the care and management of farm stock; also the care and driving of horses, or would take the entire management of a gentleman's place; best of reference. Address A. B. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—A YOUNG Englishman wishes a situation as gardener or farmer; has had experience both in England and America; can take hold and work either without any trouble; can take care of all kinds of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful. Address J. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A SMART, ACTIVE, sober, industrious man, employment as porter in any capacity; is willing and able to do anything to enable him to support his family; is able to write and keep simple accounts; has been twelve years in last place; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; excellent City testimonials. Address Box No. 1,195, care of B. Lochard, Chatham-square Post-office, for three days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a young man not afraid to work. Address W., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the very best of references for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address for two days, J. M., No. 820 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all particulars; has the best of City reference; will be found attentive in every respect. Apply for two days at No. 268 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., at the apothecary's, for W. E.

NOTICE.—A COACHMAN IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement with a respectable private family, or widow lady; he will find his own horses and harness, and bear his own expenses, providing they find their own carriage and would be willing to assist in purchasing the horses if required; he has had long experience and has the best of City reference. Address a note to COACHMAN, in the care of John McCoy, North Orange, New-Jersey.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE (Protestants,) wish to obtain situations; the man as farmer and plain gardener, and is willing to make himself generally useful; he understands agriculture in all its branches; his wife understands the management of milk and butter, and can get the best references as to character. Address J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMANENT situation, (in some wholesale business preferred); is not particular about wages, and is willing to give his whole attention to his employer's interest; can come well recommended. By addressing a note to E. B., No. 176 Centre-st., up stairs, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF first-class coachmen, grooms, waiters, gardeners, farmers, coachmen and gardeners. Men furnished at short notice for any kind of work or business. On hand, German, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Protestants and Catholics, &c. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN WAITER NATIF DE GENEVE, Suisse, s'offre pour le service d'une famille Americaine, bonne recommandation. Addresser, pour 3 jours, à No. 174 6th-av., near 12th-st., second floor.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—ONE WHO IS honest, intelligent, industrious and obliging, and resides with his parents, may address THOMAS, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Salary, $100 per year.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—MAN AND WIFE wanted, English, Scotch or German, as coachman and cook; she must fully understand her business; he must fully understand driving, the care of horses, harness and carriages, also gardening; none but competent persons, and those having written testimonials from last employers as to character, ability, &c., need make application. Call, from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A COOK.—WHO CAN GIVE GOOD REFERENCES from her former employers, thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to wash and iron, to do part of the housework of a small private family; preference given to German or French girls. Apply at No. 210 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED.—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, and who can give good references as to character and capability, may hear of a desirable and permanent situation by applying at No. 35 University-place, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

A COOK, &c.—A WOMAN IS WANTED, IN A gentleman's family, one hour's ride from the City, as first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as first-rate chambergirl and housekeeper; family is small, and keep a waiter-girl; no person need apply who cannot give first-class personal references as to honesty, sobriety, and general capacity. Address H. C., *Times* Office

A FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, PROTESTANT, of honest and industrious habits, and who can bring satisfactory recommendations, can find steady employment in a very desirable situation at good wages. Apply immediately at No. 70 Water-st., corner of Old Slip.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a strong, able man, who is willing to work, that understands farming and gardening in all its branches thoroughly. Wages $12 per month, lodged, fed and washing done. Apply at S. CAHILL'S, No. 627 Broadway.

A GARDENER—WANTED ON A COUNTRY seat eleven miles from the City; a German and his wife preferred; he must understand gardening perfectly, and the care of horses; his wife to do general housework; a middle-aged couple without children, who can appreciate a good home, with moderate wages, will address R. BULKLEY, Jamaica, Long Island.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, AS VEGETABLE gardener, a single man, either Scotch, English or German, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and is capable of taking care of stock. Apply to T. S. YOUNG, No. 141 Fulton-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her duties; good City references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

A WET NURSE—WANTED, A WET NURSE; A healthy, well-recommended person required. Apply at 23 East 31st-st., at the earliest practicable hour to-day.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A competent nurse and seamstress; one who is accustomed to the care of children and is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference required. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's and misses' dresses, and who can do all kinds of family sewing; the best of reference as to character and qualifications required. Apply at No. 133 West 14th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, an American or German woman, as seamstress and assistant housekeeper; must be perfectly conversant with each department, and have good reference. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Station D, Bible House, until Saturday, the 29th inst.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—This establishment, duly licensed and kept by a gentleman connected with similar offices in the principal cities of the Old World, will be found the most suitable for those wishing to secure the services of servants of all nations. L. C. DE HOBEN, Proprietor, No. 175½ Elm-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE MAN, who thoroughly understands the whole process of galvanizing cast-iron with zinc, and do it well. For a suitable person the situation is a desirable one. Address R. S. B., Box No. 2,018 Post-office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WHO would appreciate a comfortable home, to do the housework for a family of three persons on a farm, to keep milk cans clean, and to assist in milking. Address D. S. No. 172 *Times* Office

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMPETENT to take entire charge of a baby; must have good references, and be willing to go in the country in the Summer. Apply Thursday, before 12, at 98 East 45th-st.

BOY WANTED—SCOTCH OR ENGLISH, FROM 16 to 20 years of age, that understands gardening and horses; can have a steady job the year round. Address Box No. 113 Schenectady Post-office, N. Y., stating terms.

DRY GOODS.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY.
FOR DWELLINGS,
STORE WINDOWS
AND SKYLIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 LACE CURTAINS. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE.
All kinds of TRIMMINGS,
At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
All the latest novelties for Spring wear,
MANTILLAS,
HATS, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers. N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

A CARD FROM M. T. HIGGINS.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

Our grand semi-annual opening of Spring and Summer Millinery will take place on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., when we shall exhibit an unusually large assrtment of the latest Paris styles of silk and straw bonnets, caps and head-dresses, and all other goods appertaining to the millinery trade.

We call special attention of our customers to this opening. M. T. HIGGINS,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MME. R. HARRIS & SON, NO. 729 BROADWAY, up stairs, beg leave to inform their numerous friends and customers that they have just received by the last steamer a large and rich assortment of Spring and Summer Bonnets, from the first houses in Paris. We also call their particular attention to our beautiful variety of Artistic Flowers in all the latest novelties for garniture, wholesale and retail.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that her regular Semi-Annual Opening of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, will take place on Thursday next, March 27. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

MATHILDE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO B. LENZ, No. 1 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) will open their importation of Paris Millinery for the Spring Season, on THURSDAY, March 27, 1862.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE REmoved to No. 2 Bowling-green.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 68 Nassau-st., near John, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood, walnut, oak, and mahogany parlor, dining, and bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels, tapestry, and ingrain carpets, mirrors, &c. Also, one Plympton's patent secretary bedstead. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.
THE ABOVE GOODS WERE REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEE.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—EVERY ARTICLE OF WHICH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th of March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious marble stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the furniture has been removed for convenience of sale, none but the highest quality having been admitted. Among the manufacturers are such as Marcotte & Co., A. Roux & Co., E. W. Hutchings, J. Herter, Pottier & Stymus, A. Vrede, H. Stony, Launt & Kimball, J. Meeks & Sons, J. Dessoir, J. H. Belter & Co., and others, being the richest and best sale of furniture ever got up in this City, viz.: Ebony and ormolu cabinets and glasses; rosewood, oiled black walnut, rich parlor suites, covered and uncovered, in various styles; walnut inlaid with marble bookcases; do. etageres, elaborately carved; hair mattresses, mirrors, &c.; dressing-bureaus, in every style; dining-room furniture, in oak and walnut; library do, and black walnut fancy chairs; secretaries, bookcases, centre-tables, every style; all kinds of bedroom furniture, patent refrigerators, dinner sets, bronzes, China and glass ware, and almost every other description of the best furniture in the City. Can be seen and examined until the days of sale.
Also, two rosewood billiard tables in fine order, all complete.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER IN PARIS AND FLORENCE, ITALY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, in the elegant residence No. 208 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., furniture, consisting of Aubusson, velvet and other carpets, carved rosewood suites covered in orange, satin damask curtains to match, real ormolu chandeliers, clocks and candelabras, Florentine Mosaic table, real Gobelin tapestry curtains, lace do., dining-room suites of rosewood, covered with moquet; fancy chairs, covered with satin damask; superb bedroom furniture, all made of bois de rose and mounted with ormolu, inlaid with rich painted China; rosewood suites, covered with pink satin; window and bed curtains to match, bois de rose secretary, rosewood bedroom suites, armoir a glace, carved black walnut furniture, large ormolu and plate glass, hall lamp, hall candelabras of ormolu, tapestry curtains, gilt swing glass and other costly furniture, without reserve. Can be seen on morning of the sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES Trust Company, of valuable property on Nassau-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
NASSAU STREET.—The large double marble front buildings 115 and 117 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman-sts.; and running through to Theatre alley, being the property a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank. The buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 102 feet; are six stories high, good sub-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEO. COOK will sell at store No. 141 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, one of the largest and most varied assortments of first-class cabinet furniture ever offered in this City, embracing, in part, as follows, viz.: parlor suites of rosewood, walnut and mahogany, in brocatel, plush, hair-cloth and reps; library suites of rosewood, black-walnut and oak; library book-cases and tables, dining-tables, buffets, &c.; bedroom suites in rosewood, oak, oiled black-walnut and mahogany; couches and chairs, and many other articles worth the attention of buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock at No. 69 West 47th-st., near 6th-av:
Handsome Household Furniture, consisting of brocatel window curtains, velvet carpets, carved rosewood furniture in silk brocade, library do. in maroon, rich silk curtains, mirrors, cornices, fine bronzes, marble pedestals, tête-a-têtes, chairs and buffets of carved oak, black walnut library tables, cases, carved rosewood etageres, beautiful oil-paintings and engravings, china and glassware, and a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 28, AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.—Regular Weekly Sale.—Large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, chairs, extension and marble-top tables, pier glasses, paintings, bronze and gilt gas chandeliers, china, plated ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.
At 1 o'clock, P. M.—Rosewood piano, J. & D. Walker, makers; 2 seat Rockaway wagon, 9 sewing machines.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
By A. JOURNEAY, Salesroom, No. 373 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock.
CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.—The whole comprising a splendid assortment of velvet, Wilton, Brussels, tapestry, medallion, ingrain and Venitian carpeting; oil-cloth of all widths; rugs in Wilton, velvet and Brussels. Also, a line of fine China matting.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—Also, a line of first-class house-furnishing goods of every description.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, March 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, recently received from Europe, and never before exhibited in this country, comprising the works of the following artists, viz.: C. Verbockhoven, C. Redig, Van Bemmel, De Grailly, Le Doux, Berghuis, Antoni, Deshayes, F. Vernot, Gambey, Wegener, Malbay, Vanartois, Vandenberghe, Weenix, and others.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
GERARD, BETTS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. 217 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., Confectioners' Stock—implements, fixtures, &c.—the stock in trade, and contained in the above premises, consisting in part of confectionery, marble-top tables with iron stand, glass and china ware, spoons, chairs, show-cases, counters, scales, fixtures, moulds, implements, copper pans, oil-cloth, dumb-waiter, with fixtures, refrigerator, drop-awning, with iron frame, &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION.—ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—The stock, furniture, and fixtures of the Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken, N. J., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, March 28 and 29. Sale positive, and to commence each day at 9 o'clock A. M. Said stock, fixtures, &c., comprise all of the bar-fixtures, liquors, cigars, &c.; all of the hotel and kitchen furniture complete; also all of the garden fixtures and appurtenances, benches, chairs, tables, &c., without reserve. Term cash. JAMES E. SMITH, Proprietor.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, March 27, at 11½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 128 Waverley-place, between Washington-place and 6th-av., consisting of beautiful parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, elegant Brussels and ingrain carpets, glass, China, and silverware, table cutlery, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 15.3 high, 8 years old, long tail, weighs about 1,200 pounds; suitable for cart or express; fast walker; can trot in 3¼ minutes; perfectly sound.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, suitable for City or country trade.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 759 Broadway, the entire furniture of a large hotel, consisting of the furniture contained in 57 rooms, parlor suites, large French plate pier and mantel glasses, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c., &c.; one steam engine.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT TWO o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oilcloths, feather-beds, blankets, sheets, comforters, mattresses, mirrors, chandeliers, curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN RESERVOIR, WITHIN two miles of the Jersey City Ferry, 4,187 tons of pure Passaic Ice. Proposals will be received by JAMES R. THOMPSON, Jersey City. Terms easy to responsible parties.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) March 27,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible]0 Lorrillard's Ins.	26	40 N. Y. Bal. Dry D'k.	100
[illegible]0 Am. Ex. Bank	100	15 Home Ins. Co.	100
25 People's Ins.	50	100 Knickerbocker Ice	100
[illegible]0 Columb. Marine Ins.	100	50 Nor. Western Ins.	50
[illegible]0 Adriatic Ins.	25	20 Richmond Co. Gas Co.	50

$2,500 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$9,000 Columbus, Piqua & Ind. R. R. 1st mortgage Bds.
$10,000 Dubuque City 10 per cent. Bonds (hypoth.)
$1500 Logan Co. Man. and Mining Bonds.
$3,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$5,000 Peoria and Oquawka R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$6,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. of 1862.
$2,000 Missouri State 6s.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

Holders of Bonds of the United States, dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1st of April prox., agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, by the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, O.

All such coupons, together with schedules, showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.

THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.*
Interest will commence on April 1.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (open daily)
DEPOSITS FROM 25 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Five per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before April 1st, will receive interest as from that date.

M. D VANPELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 38 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862. }

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA }
RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st. }
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the BULL'S HEAD BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN AND Second-avenue Railroad Stock, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 18 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.

☞ NAVIGATION RISKS taken on the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

OPEN POLICIES ISSUED TO COVER SHIPMENTS MADE BY FORWARDERS.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL	
CALEB BARSTOW	Pres't St. Nicholas Bank.
EDMUND PENFOLD	Fm. of Penfold, Schuyler & Co
HANSON K. CORNING	Fm. of E. K. Corning, Son & Co
OGDEN HAGGERTY	Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN	President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD	
CHARLES EASTON	Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES	Fm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK	Firm of W. R. & C. B. Fosdick
GEORGE F. THOMÆ	Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co
EMERY THAYER	Firm of Thayer, Dewing & Co.
BENJ. F. WARDWELL	
LOUIS LORUT	Louis Lorut.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM	
THOMAS F. YOUNGS	Firm of Youngs & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL	Firm of Sam. L. Mitchell & Co.
JOSHUA L. POPE	Firm of Barstow & Pope.
RUFUS R. GRAVES	Firm of R. R. Graves & Co.
HENRY DAVIS	Firm of Davis, Morris & Co
HENRY K. BOGERT	Firm of Bogert & Kneeland.
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN	Firm of J. O. Baker & Co.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG	Lawyer.
THOMAS SCOTT	Thomas Scott.
J. MILTON SMITH	
WM. A. SALE	Firm of Wm. A. Sale & Co.
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Firm of Moses Taylor & Co.
DANIEL G. BACON	Firm of D. G. & W. B. Bacon.
THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.	Firm of Fox & Polhemus.
ELISHA MORGAN	Firm of E. E. Morgan & Co.
THOMAS S. NELSON	Firm of Holbrook & Nelson
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS	
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD	

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
U. S. BRANCH
OF THE
UNITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
At New-York,
Jan. 1, 1862.

ASSETS.

United States 6 per cent. Stock	$10,250 00	
N. Y. S 5 and 6 per cent. Stock	115,500 00	
N. Y. City 6 per cent. Stock	25,000 00	
Cash loaned on collateral	500 00	
Cash in hand and in Bank	10,846 76	
Cash in hands of Agents	8,035 93	
All other investments	54,401 36	
Office Furniture	494 17	
Interest Accrued	315 00	$234,343 22

LIABILITIES.

Losses ascertained and unpaid	$2,054 20	
All other claims	1,406 94	3,461 14
Net Assets		$230,882 08

*** NOTE.—The above statement shows the condition of the United States Branch alone. The total available Assets of the Company, including its English Securities, amount to

$4,793,822;

and this is entirely independent of the Life Business which is a totally distinct Company.

GEO. ADLARD, Manager,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until two o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, for the burial of all enlisted men of the Army, or Volunteers who may have been sworn into the service of the United States, who may die in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Persons offering to perform this service must state the cemetery or place at which they propose to make the interments, the charge for a pine or white-wood stained coffin, hearse, cemetery ground and digging grave. Please indorse communications, "Proposals for Interments." D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS, }
ROBERT McGINNIS, } Building Committee.
MICHAEL FALIHEE, }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, }
JAMES WOODS, } Building Committee.
PATRICK T. CARNEY, }
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for 100,000 steer horns—to be delivered during the year ending Jan. 1, 1863. Samples can be seen at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, A COURT OF Oyer and Terminer is appointed, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of April, 1862; proclamation is therefore hereby made, in conformity to a precept to me directed and delivered by the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862, to all persons bound to appear at the said Oyer and Terminer, by recognizance or otherwise, to appear thereat, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and other officers, who have taken any recognizance for the appearance of any inquisition, or the examination of any prisoner or witness, are required to return such recognizance, inquisition and examination to the said Court, at the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting.

Given under my hand, at the Sheriff's Office, in the City and County of New-York, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. JAMES LYNCH,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S BEST BURglar and fire-proof safes, medium size, almost new. Apply at No. 76 John-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair, Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, March 29.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, April 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, April 12.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and DUBLIN, for $30. The A 1 powerful Clyde-built new steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CLARK, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD PEARSALL against ISAAC L. PINCKNEY, Benjamin P. Fairchild, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife, and John H. Chambers.—To the defendants, Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1862. J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1862.

J. D. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1862. 27f-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.

27f-law6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON WARRINER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of S. L. Parsons, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, November 6, 1861.

HARRIET J. WARRINER, Administratrix.
S. L. PARSONS, Administrator.
n7-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

UNPEELED PEACHES.—5,000 POUNDS, GOOD quality, for sale by
MILLER & CARR,
Nos. 47 Pearl-st. and 34 Bridge-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOTICE.—The Company will open on Monday in Boston.

ENGAGEMENT OF MADAME D'ANGRI.

FRIDAY, March 28, positively last night of the season.
SATURDAY, last and grand combination MATINEE.

Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that he has succeeded in effecting an engagement with the renowned Contralto,

MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI,
who will make her rentrée
FRIDAY EVENING, March 28,
in Rossini's celebrated opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Madame D'Angri in her celebrated rôle as Rosina; Brignoli, Almaviva; Mancusi, Figaro; Susini, Bartolo; Barili, Basilio.

Madame D'Angri will sing in the music-lesson scene, the Elena Valse, composed for her expressly by Signor Abella, and at the conclusion of the opera, the CELEBRATED RONDO FROM CENERENTOLLA.

Musical Director and Conductor .... Carl Anschutz

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

The Company opens on Monday in Boston.
SATURDAY, March 29, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12.
LAST AND GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.

Admission to all parts of the Academy $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Ticket offices at the Academy, Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-st., are open, where seats can be secured without extra charge in advance.

SECOND AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. D'ANGRI.

JOINT APPEARANCE OF KELLOGG AND D'ANGRI, on which occasion will be produced Donizetti's charming opera of

LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
with Miss Kellogg in her admirable rôle of Linda.
Mme. D'Angri as Pierotto.
Brignoli as Carlo; Mancusi as Antonio; Susini as Pretello; Barili as Marchese.
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT BY
Señorita CUBAS, Señor XIMENES and Corps de Ballet.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONLY NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

In consequence of the length of the performance the doors will be opened at 6¾; performances to commence precisely at 7¼.

THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) March 27,
For the first and only time, Auber's chef d'œuvre,
MASANIELLO,
First and only appearance in Brooklyn of the renowned danseuse,
SENORITA CUBAS
in the great rôle of Fenella, the
DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.

Miss Hinkley	Elvira	Brignoli	Masaniello
Susini	Pietro	Barili	Borello

Between the first and second acts Brignoli's new Waltz.

The performances will commence with a Divertissement, in which SENORITA CUBAS, SENOR XIMENES, and a CORPS DE BALLET will take part.

1. Spanish Ballet Divertissement.
2. Coralera de Sevilla,
By the Coryphées and Corps de Ballet.
Grand Spanish Dance.
3. Gitanella E Curro,
By Senorita Isabella Cubas and Don Ximenes.
4. Grand Finale,
By Senorita Isabella Cubas, Don Ximenes, the Coryphées and the Ladies of the Ballet.

In the third act, during the celebrated Marheo Scene, Polka by the Ballet,
LA TARANTELLA,
By Senorita CUBAS, Senor XIMENES, and the Corps de Ballet.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
THURSDAY, MARCH 27,
MORNING and EVENING.

Mr. HARRISON has the pleasure to announce that the following distinguished artists will assist on this occasion:

Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Miss JOSEPHINE MYERS,
Miss M. E. HAWLEY,
Signor MANCUSI,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. H. A. WOLLENHAUPT,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
Mr. B. WOLLENHAUPT,
Mr. MOSENTHAL,
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES,
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH,
Miss LOUISA MYERS,
Miss MINI GEARY,
Mrs. J. E. THOMAS,
Mr. GEO. CROZIER,
Signor F. RIDOLFI,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. WILLIAM SAAR,
Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. P. ELTZ,
Mr. BERGNER,
Mr. MATZKA,
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
Mr. H. C. TIMM.

MASON and THOMAS'
CELEBRATED
CLASSICAL QUARTETTE PARTY.
A POWERFUL CHORUS,
FROM THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
A FULL ORCHESTRA
AND
GRAND MILITARY BAND.

In addition to the above, the following celebrated artists will appear, by permission of Mr. J. GRAU, Director of the Academy of Music:
MADAM STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR MANCUSI,
And Conductor CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Tickets to Morning and Evening Performances, $1.
Single Tickets to either performance, 50 cents.
Can be obtained at the music stores, or at Irving Hall.
Morning—doors open at 12 o'clock, commencing at 1.
Evening—doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
NEVER ACTED HERE.
THURSDAY,
Colman's Comedy of the
JEALOUS WIFE.
With a great cast.

Mr. Oakley	Mr. Lester Wallack
Major Oakley	Mr. Blake
Charles Oakley	Mr. Charles Fisher
Russet	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Trinket	Mr. Floyd
Sir Harry Beagle	Mr. Young
Capt. O. Cutter	Mr. Norton
Williams	Mr. Parsloe
David	Mr. Turner
Mrs. Oakley	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Freeborn	Miss Fanny Morant
Harriet	Mrs. Sloan
Toilet	Mrs Reeves
Chambermaid	Miss Carman

FRIDAY, THE HEIR AT LAW.
In rehearsal,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
And the
SCHOOL OF REFORM.

WINTER GARDEN.
REVIVAL OF THE OLD SENSATION.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME!
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
CAMILLE.

It is now five years since, at this very season, Matilda Heron, appearing for the first time in New-York in this character, clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound, and won from the entire press of city and of country the title of the Greatest Actress of our time. Her personation of Camille was acknowledged as the most splendid exhibition of intense passion, and of the depth of earnestness of woman's love ever presented on the stage. Night after night, for thirteen weeks, the house was crowded from pit to dome, and hundreds hung with terrible interest over the trials of the true but fallen woman, beautiful even in her fall.

Matilda Heron is still the same Matilda Heron!
Camille is still the same Camille!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sixth and last week of the
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA OF
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Eily O'Connor, (with songs,)	Mrs. J. WOOD.
Myles, (with songs,)	Mr. J. COLLINS.

Admission, 50 cents. Secured parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby st.,) 25 cents.

SATURDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. J. COLLINS.

On MONDAY, March 31,
For twelve nights only,
THE GRAND COMBINATION,
In a series of standard plays.

MARY PROVOST THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.
Last night but two of the engagement of
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Who will, for most positively THIS NIGHT ONLY, appear in his great character of
RICHARD III.
Supported by Mrs. Farren and the entire company.
Box sheet open from 9 to 4 o'clock.

PROF JOHN W. S. HOWS'
Readings from SHAKESPEARE and SHERIDAN, at Clinton Hall. Second Reading on THURSDAY, March 27, at 8 o'clock. Scenes from JULIUS CÆSAR and THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Tickets 25 cents.

MISS EMELIA J. BOUGHTON WILL MAKE her début in "Traviata," on the 2d of April, at the Academy of Music, with Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON as Alfredo and VICENZIO MORINO as Germond. The sale of reserved seats will commence, TUESDAY MORNING, March 25, at Beer & Schirmers', No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 10 Wall-st.

MEXICO IN NEW-YORK.—SEÑOR MARRONIZ'S MUSEUM OF MEXICAN SCULPTURES IN WAX, the first collection of the kind in the world, is open DAY and EVENING, at No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, March 29, the great DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 625 Broadway. No one should fail to see these great works for the last time. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

AGASSIZ LECTURES.
THE LAST ONE.
A Course of Six
POPULAR LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY, WILL BE DELIVERED BY
PROF. AGASSIZ, AT IRVING HALL,

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 P. M. Single tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the principal book-stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures.

TWENTIETH WARD.—THE REV. W. T. CONWAY, (recently from the battle-fields of North Carolina,) Chaplain of the Ninth N. Y. V., (Hawkins' Zouaves,) will deliver the fourth lecture in the series before the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., this THURSDAY EVENING, March 27, 1862, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Incidents of the War, Teaching Emancipation.* The public are invited to attend. Admission free.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary.

A TRIP TO MANASSAS.—THE REV DR. BELLOWS will give a charity lecture, at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock, describing a personal visit to Centreville and Manassas, immediately after their evacuation, and exhibit a few trophies from the field; tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at D. Appleton's book-store, Broadway; J. S. Miller No. 523 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hall & Son No. 543 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Chas. C. Simpson, No. 89 East 22d-st., and at the door on the evening of lecture.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK
but two of that mysterious creature, the
WHAT IS IT?

He closes his engagement next Saturday, and will never again be seen in New-York.

LAST WEEK
but one of that wonderful and most extraordinary
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
or River Horse, from the River Nile, in Egypt.
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH,
of which Job says, chaps. 40 and 41,
"UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE."
He is the only real amphibious animal ever exhibited.
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD!
No intelligent person should fail seeing him. He is the
MOST NOTED ANIMAL OF ANCIENT TIMES.
He closes his engagement at the Museum
On SATURDAY, April 5, 1862,
and will never be seen in New-York after that date.
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
THE $30,000 NUTT,

the merest atom of humanity living, is also visible at all hours. He sings patriotic and comic songs, dances the Schottische and "Sailor's Hornpipe," and gives the celebrated

GRECIAN STATUES.

Also, to be seen at the same time, and without extra charge,

THE LIVING WHALE
from the Northern Sea, the Leviathan of the Great Deep.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
the largest ever captured alive.
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.
THE GORGEOUS ORIENTAL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
continues to be received with such enthusiastic admiration that it will be produced every afternoon and evening.
ONE WEEK MORE,
with its magnificent scenery, splendid drill and
MARCH OF THE FAIRY GUARD,
and the exhibition of that unequaled mechanical scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY AND ABODE OF FAIRIES.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

GRAFULLA'S
SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.

The Seventh Promenade Concert will take place at the Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, March [illegible].

Tickets to be obtained of members of the regiment only.
No tickets sold nor money received at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 10.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY, an experienced teacher, wishes a few girls as boarding pupils, to whom a mother's care will be given, and thorough instruction in the English branches, Music, French and Latin. Number limited to six. Location near Mount Morris, and unsurpassed. References unexceptionable. For particulars address F. C. BROWNELL, Esq., No. 25 Howard-st., New-York, or call between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.

FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

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A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A private family in the City, where he can secure the comforts of a good home in exchange for the board and tuition in English and French of a young lady under 15, in an excellent boarding-school in Connecticut. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

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AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of a Massachusetts State Normal School, a situation as teacher of English, Mathematics and Latin; has been Principal of grammar and high schools for two years; can prepare pupils for college in the above branches; is a communicant of the Church, and can furnish the highest testimonials of his ability and success. Address GAMMA, Norwich, Conn.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENJOYED the advantages of an excellent education, an experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address, at once, "Y.," Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, who has had some years' experience in teaching, both in England and New-York City, wishes to meet with an engagement; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music, and drawing; reference given from the first families in the City. Address G. L., *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, AN engagement as resident or daily governess; she has been educated in Europe, and is fully competent to teach English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing; City reference given. Call at or address TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, Music and other ornamental branches, if desired, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 3,504 New-York Post-office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, of much experience, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education—with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Post-office, Union Square.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY AS TEACHer of the female department of a day school in the country. Piano and singing desirable. Salary moderate. Address H. P., *Times* Office, stating full particulars and salary wanted.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS' PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

MRS. JAS. H. BARCLAY, CONTRALTO.—The term of engagement with the Madison-av. Baptist Church expiring on the 1st of May, is open to engagement to sing in a quartette choir from that date. For terms, address No. 488 Broadway, corner Broome, or No. 165 East 33d-st.

WM. WIESE, TEACHER OF MUSIC, CONtinues to give instruction in singing, piano, violin and flute, at his residence, No. 161 West 19th-st., or that of his pupils. Lessons given to gentlemen after business hours, if desired.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
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SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
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TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED—Not less than 25 horse power or more than 40; new or one that has been used but a short time. Address R. E. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The War Department and the Newspapers.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS STOPPED

The Tax Bill—Probable Advance of the Rates on Whisky and Tobacco.

An Alleged Conspiracy Against the Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

After an avowal of the intention to arrest the editors of certain papers, the War Department permitted a contradiction to go to the public. The order for the Court-martial is still in force, and the Department refuses to make further disclosures of its purposes, or to name the offending papers, for the obvious reason that such course would call attention to the articles objected to. The matter is not therefore ended. It is believed, however that the *Sunday Mercury* is not in the offending list.

THE TAX BILL.

It is now thought that the House will, in conformity with the bill prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, increase the tax on Tobacco and Whisky. The clause taxing the stock of the latter now in the hands of dealers, will probably be reconsidered. As no tax has been placed upon any other article now manufactured, this course would seem to be just, so as to make the bill uniform and acceptable.

The amendments thus far made to the Tax-bill are not decisive, but merely the action of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the House having finally to act on them. It is believed that Congress will, in conformity to the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, increase the tax on tobacco, whisky and other luxuries. The hasty clause taxing the stock of whisky now in the hands of dealers will probably be reconsidered, as it is deemed by many prominent gentlemen to be *ex post facto*, and as the bill, with this clause stricken out, will be uniform and more acceptable.

A SUPPOSED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Senator LATHAM'S resolution in the Senate has caused considerable comment. It calls upon the Secretary of State to transmit to that body copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between Secretary SEWARD and Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Ex-President of the United States, having reference to a supposed conspiracy against the Government. It appears from this that the Ex-President has been in correspondence with Secretary SEWARD in regard to the charges which have been made against him, that he was mixed up with the Knights of the Golden Circle. The correspondence, when published, will show how utterly false was this charge.

AN ORDER STOPPING THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

The Secretary of War has issued an order stopping the release on parole of the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson. It is known that an agreement for the exchange of prisoners was made some weeks ago, under the direction of the Secretary of War, by Gen. WOOL with Gen. COBB, by which all of our prisoners were to be delivered the next day, under a flag of truce, at Craney Island. A boat was sent to receive them, but no prisoners were brought from Norfolk. The same was repeated for two days without success. Explanations were demanded by Gen. WOOL, but none furnished. Pending this breach of faith by the rebels, all release or exchange will be refused by the Government.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following prisoners were to-day released on parole: O. ALLEN SEEWLAND, JACKSON BENNEMAU, JAMES CONNOR, JOHN BURSON and GEORGE M. GORMLEY. Two others, B. W. JENKINS and F. M. ELLIS were recommitted for further consideration.

It is not probable that any more of the prisoners from Alexandria will be released, as those now in custody have refused to comply with the conditions required.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.—In the changes recently made in boundaries of the department commands, it may happen that troops belonging to one department may either be in or may unavoidably pass into another. In such a case the troops so situated will continue under the command of the General under whose orders they may have been operating, but it is expected that they will be withdawn as soon as the position they may occupy comes within the control of the proper commander of the department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.
Authorized. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. S.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF TRANSPORTS.

The House having addressed an inquiry to the Secretary of War, he responded to-day by inclosing a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. TUCKER, in which the latter says:

"A very large transportation by water being required by Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, the Quartermaster General detailed Capt. H. C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster, to this duty, and I was requested to assist him. All parties who have offered suitable vessels in answer to the advertisement for transports were requested to meet us without further resort to the newspapers. It was made as public as possible that the Government was in want of such transportation, and desired to deal directly with the owners. A very large number were chartered by direct negotiation with the owners, while some made their application through ship-brokers. A decided preference was given to the former. Capt. HODGES and myself received only our regular compensation as Assistant-Quartermaster and Assistant Secretary of War respectively. No other persons have been acting under the authority or by the direction and permission of Capt. HODGES or myself to effect such charters, and consequently no compensation has been or is to be paid for such services; and no person, acting directly or indirectly for the Government, has charged the persons from whom such vessels were chartered any percentage on the amount of the charter, or any other compensation."

A DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

A Democratic Conference was held last night, continuing in session until a late hour. The call was signed by all excepting four or five of the members of Congress, who were elected as Democrats. Representative CORNING presided, and Representatives PENDLETON and SHIEL acted as Secretaries. An injunction was placed on all present not to reveal the proceedings. It is, however, ascertained from private conversations to-day, that the Conference was principally confined to the consideration of the resolutions reported from a Committee of which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was Chairman, declaring in instance that the restoration of the Union and maintenance of the Constitution, would require that the organization and principles of the Democratic Party of the United States should be fully and faithfully adhered to, and inviting all citizens, without distinction of section or party, to coöperate with the Democracy in supporting the Constitution and restoring the old Union. A Committee of one from each State represented by a Democrat, either in the Senate or House, was appointed, to report at a future conference. The names of the members are not yet known. It is understood that several members from the Border Slave States were present and participated in the proceedings. The entire number at the meeting was about forty. The proceedings are represented as having been harmonious.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of Col. Gordon Granger, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Noah L. Jeffries to be Assistant Adjutant-General in the Volunteer service. They also confirmed the following nominations: Henry W. Reed, of Iowa, to be Agent of the Indians of the Upper Missouri; John Evans, of Illinois, to be Governor of the Territory of Colorado; Wm. H. Evans, of Ohio, Consul at Maranham; Edward H. Perkins, of Pennsylvania, Consul to Santa Cruz; J. H. McMath, of Ohio, Consul to Tangiers; James L. DeGraw, of New-Jersey, Consul at Guayaquil; J. R. Hughston, of New-York, Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Shanghai; James Rynes, Surveyor of Customs at Perth Amboy; Edward L. Bayley, Collector of Customs for the District of Cherrystone, Virginia.

PROMOTIONS FOR MERIT.

The promotions made by the Secretary of War for gallant services at Fort Donelson and Mill Spring having been confirmed by the Senate, the Commissions have been assigned by the Secretary, and will soon reach those thus honored.

A PITTANCE TO BRAVE MEN REFUSED.

The Senate Naval Committee, at their meeting to-day, reported against allowing to the sailors and men on board the sloop-of-war *Cumberland*, who lost their clothing in the late action with the *Merrimac* at Fortress Monroe, $60 each. It is well known that those poor fellows lost everything they had, and yet the Senate refuse to allow them the small pittance of $60 to procure the necessary articles to keep them warm. It was recommended by the President and Secretary of the Navy.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report from Pea Ridge has not yet been received, nor has that concerning the recent action near Winchesthr.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Gen. DAVIS, of New-York, has been assigned to duty in Gen. HALLECK'S Department.

THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.

The members of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee have all returned, and Col. VAN WYCK has joined his regiment.

PUBLIC LANDS IN NEVADA.

Frequent applications are made as to the disposal of public lands in the Territory of Nevada, but as the land districts have not yet been organized therein, no species of float claims can now be located. There seems to be no doubt that those who at present occupy lands will be secured in their locations by future legislation.

THE DANISH BARK LORENTZEN.

Senator SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has reported a bill for the relief of the owners, officers and crew of the Danish bark *Lorentzen*, which was wrongfully seized and detained by the *Morning Light*, a vessel belonging to the United States blockading squadron. The Committee recommended that the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated in accordance with the recommendation o, tne President.

THE ABOLITION OF THE STADT DUES.

R. S. CHILTON, Esq., of the State Department, leaves Washington next week for Europe, as bearer of dispatches, carrying the ratified treaty between this Government and Hanover for the abolition of the Stadt dues, negotiated in Berlin in November last.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial asking that 5,000 copies of the report of the Patent-office be printed in German.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of a bankrupt law.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition, asking for the liberty of the Press of this country.

All the above were referred.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) read an extract from the Detroit *Tribune*, which said that a curious document had been found, showing that there was a league formed in Michigan for the purpose of overthrowing the National Government. The document was dated October 5, 1861, and said that the league was doing noble work in Maryland and among the soldiers at Fortress Monroe; that Ex-President PIERCE was among the most influential members of the league, and that the document was now in possession of the State Department.

Mr. LATHAM also read a letter from Ex-President PIERCE, dated March 4, saying that an article had been published in the Saturday evening Boston *Journal*, the substance of which had before been published in Michigan. The subject was not new to him, (PIERCE,) for he had a correspondence on the subject with the Secretary of State as early as last December. He asked Mr. LATHAM if he would offer a resolution calling for the correspondence with the Secretary of State, as such imputations ought not to rest on any man.

Mr. LATHAM offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State transmit to the Senate copies of all the correspondence between WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and Ex-President PIERCE, having any reference to the supposed conspiracy against the Government.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said that he knew there was such a letter. The writer of it was Dr. HOPKINS. There was such an organization, and it was very wide-spread. At the commencement of the war, the Knights of the Golden Circle, it was thought, would be very patriotic and go into the army, and, to his (CHANDLER'S) certain knowledge, they had succeeded in getting a large number of the worst traitors in the National army, and these traitors are there now.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said that he knew there was such a letter, as he had seen it. He suggested that the Senator from California (Mr. LATHAM) frame his resolution so as to include that letter.

Mr. LATHAM said he only wanted to find out whether any man who was an Ex-President of the United States had been engaged in any such conspiracy or not.

An amendment was added to the resolution so as include all other papers.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the joint resolution offering pecuniary aid to the States in case they should emancipate their slaves, was taken up.

The question was on the substitute offered by Mr. DAVIS yesterday.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) read a dispatch from Gen. SHIELDS concerning the fight at Winchester, on Monday.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) opposed the resolution as beyond the power of Congress, and as simply creating a cause for dissension in Congress.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) thought that the resolution was simply a pill of arsenic, sugar-coated. It was intended to inaugurate an agitation in regard to Slavery in the Slave States, which will tend to the injury of those States. He thought that when the President sent this resolution to Congress, he violated all his pledges of non-interference with Slavery. Even if the emancipation of the slaves should take place, he did not believe that Northern Senators would ever vote suitable compensation. If he was a Northern man he would not vote to pay for the negroes.

Mr. LATHAM believed that the motives which originated the resolution were pure and honest, for he had seen nothing in the President to make him believe anything else, but he (LATHAM) could not vote for an abstract proposition pledging his State to pay large amounts of money.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) did not see how anybody could see anything in this simple message of the President. We were in the midst of a rebellion, of which Slavery was the immediate cause, and the President simply asks whether it is not wise to consider some plan for the ultimate extinction of Slavery in the States which desire it. He did not see how this could be offensive to any man, unless he places Slavery above the Constitution, the country and everything.

The amendment of Mr. DAVIS was disagreed to by Yeas, 4; Nays, 34.

YEAS—Messrs. DAVIS, HENDERSON, POWELL and WILSON.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) then offered the following amendment:

"*Be it provided*, That nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed to imply a willingness on the part of Congress that any of the States shall withdraw their allegiance; but it is hereby declared to be the intention to prosecute the war until the Constitution is restored in every State."

This was rejected.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. BURNSIDE, and to his officers and men; also, a resolution of thanks to Commander S. C. ROWAN. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to establish an Agricultural Department. Referred.

The bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.) said he was willing to conform his action to the principles of justice. The bill was opposed on the ground of expediency; but believing as he did, that Slavery was the great sin of this country, he could not place expediency in the scale against justice. We ought not to refuse to do right for fear of the consequences. He believed, with the Hero of New-Orleans, that it is always safe to do right, and should allow no false motives of expediency to interfere. When the rebellion commenced we were surrounded here by slaveholders and traitors in this district, daily plotting the disruption of the Government, and there was no security until the freemen of the North came to the rescue. The reason was, this was a slaveholder's rebellion, and the District was under the influence of slaveholders. The Senator from Virginia (WILLEY) the other day said he spoke as a Border State man, and spoke the sentiments of the loyal men of Virginia, and begged the Senators to pause and consider the position they occupied. How many loyal men of Virginia or Maryland came to the defence of the Capital? Not one.

Mr. WILLEY said there was good reason. Theirs was the first territory which was invaded by the adversary, and they had to defend their wives and children. Western Virginia, with a population of 270,000, and a part of those rebels, has 9,000 men in the field.

Mr. WILKINSON said that was very good, but if Northern men had not gone there the Senator would not have dared to return there.

Mr. WILLEY—That is a fact, and I wish to express my deepest obligation to the noble men who came to the rescue.

Mr. WILKINSON then referred to the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore. He contended that Baltimore was never loyal till the guns of Fort McHenry were turned toward the city, and that Maryland was kept in the Union by the power of the Government. The Senator from Virginia (WILLEY) seemed to censure the Northern Senators for their course on this bill. [He here read from Mr. WILLEY'S speech.] He (WILKINSON) grew impatient, when he was censured by men from the Border States, who would never have been here but for the valor of Northern men.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union), said he was not in the habit of censuring, but he held his seat here by as good a tenure as the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. WILKINSON said it was known how much of his State the Senator represented. If it had not been for the North, there would not have been a foot of soil on which he could stand.

Mr. WILLEY said there would have been a small portion of her soil, under which her Senators might lie. He again expressed his thanks to the noble men of the North, who came to the rescue.

Mr. WILKINSON said he did not doubt the feelings of the Senator were correct, but in his speech he said we are tendering aid and comfort to the enemy. He read an account of the massacre of Union troops at Guyandotte, Va., as showing the inhumanity of Slavery. He then referred to the speeches of Messrs. KENNEDY and DAVIS as showing a violent hatred toward the free speech and free sentiments of the North, and tending to excite the people of the South against the North.

The question was then taken on Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment, offered yesterday, to distribute the slaves among the Northern and Western States, which was disagreed to—yeas, none; nays, 35, Mr. SAULSBURY voting in the negative.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the Commissioners make a joint equitable settlement of accounts between the master and the so-called slave, allowing the master all reasonable expenses for supplies of clothing to the slave upon disability, and to allow the slave for all servic s and labor performed, &c.

The bill was postponed.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 26.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) rose to a privileged question, in behalf of the Government Contract Committee. He referred to the pamphlet issued by ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, who charged that the Committee had altered and falsified the record and the testimony furnished by them; and did all this wilfully and perversely, for the purpose of creating a sensation in the House and country, and convicting him of charges which the Committee knew were false. Mr. DAWES examined the statements of Mr. CUMMINGS, and vindicated the integrity of the Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) briefly exposed what he characterized as a fallacy of the Committee, whose report he said, went forth to damn a man's reputation, founded on falsification, whoever did it. Mr. CUMMINGS' note, as printed, made it appear that he had retained in his hands $140,000, when the note itself showed that he never had a dollar in his hands.

Mr. FENTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the cause of the exposure of large bodies of our troops belonging to the army of the Potomac, consisting of regiments, brigades, and in some instances, of whole divisions, who have been deprived of shelter for days and weeks, in consequence of having their orders to march countermanded, then being again ordered to march, and again countermanded, without adequate food, and as to who is responsible for this needless exposure and suffering of our troops.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

Among other amendments adopted was a proviso that the tax on goods, and wares, and merchandise, manufactured pursuant to contract, under this act, shall be paid by the purchasers before the delivery thereof.

Several sections of the bill were then acted upon, when the Committee rose.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval affairs reported joint resolutions, appropriating $50,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to test the plans and materials for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable.

Adjourned.

WESTERN WAR DEBTS.

Appeal of Western Members of Congress to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury.

Col. F. P. BLAIR, after weeks of fruitless pressing for the payment of the debts due in the Western Department, has got up the following urgent appeal, which was yesterday presented to Secretaries STANTON and CHASE:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1862.

SIR: We beg leave to call your attention to the large indebtedness of the Government in the Department of the West, amounting now to at least $16,000,000. This is due for army supplies and for labor.

About one-half of this sum has been passed upon and allowed by the Commission created by the late Secretary of War to investigate claims in that Department.

This latter class have stood for more than six months without payment, and no encouragement is given by the disbursing officers of the Government as to the payment of claims so long delayed.

These claims present peculiar hardships suffered by creditors of the Government. Complaint had been made against the operations and speculations of a few individuals in the Western Department, and instead of confining the investigation to cases of supposed fraud, *all* the claims in that Department, including the smallest purchases, and even the wages of laborers, were suspended and had to be submitted to the Commission. All alike were subjected to the expense and trouble of proving up their claims before that body, no matter how great were their wants or how small was the pittance claimed. More than six thousand claimants had to submit to this delay and trouble, and suffer the imputation that attached to all claims thus investigated; all were stigmatized because a few persons had sought to take advantage of the Government.

After this six months' delay, thus occasioned and without any fault of theirs, the claimants have not been paid, nor can they obtain any assurance of early payment. They, therefore, in their distress, have earnestly appealed to us to remonstrate against the hardships of further delay.

These claims are chiefly confined to the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, and to the City of Cincinnati. These States have suffered more than any other loyal States by the blockade of the Mississippi River and the necessary restrictions on trade along the border in order to keep the rebels from obtaining supplies.

The people have cheerfully submitted to these restrictions for the good of the cause.

But these restrictions have greatly embarrassed and impoverished the people who have so faithfully observed them, and the money due them is greatly needed. The West has no surplus capital that can take Government vouchers, and hold them at reasonable rates of interest, for an indefinite period. In the present condition of Western finance, the claimants *must* hold their claims until paid, or else submit to ruinous discounts on their vouchers.

The Military Department for which we speak *has fought more battles, shed more blood, and won more victories for the Union than any other*, and we cannot refrain from saying that, under all the facts of the case, it is unjust that this Department should suffer from such ruinous delays in payment of the money justly due the people. Of course, intentional injustice is not presumed; but we fear that, amid the pressing applications of claimants, *located nearer the capital*, the people of the West have been overlooked, and their small claims postponed in favor of those more clamorous.

The claims in our Department are generally of small amounts, are widely scattered, and their payment would afford relief to that whole country.

We therefore urge upon you the prompt payment of these claims, especially those so long held up for investigation before the Commission, and allowed by them.

We are, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,	SCHUYLER COLFAX,
JAS. S. ROLLINS,	JOHN P. C. SHANKS,
JOHN W. NOELL,	A. G. PORTER,
THOS. L. PRICE,	W. MCK. DUNN,
WM. A. HALL,	JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana,
E. H. NORTON,	
JOHN B. HENDERSON,	JOHN A. GURLEY,
B. WILSON, of Missouri,	GEO. H. PENDLETON,
W. KELLOGG,	JOHN SHERMAN,
W. A. RICHARDSON,	B. F. WADE, of Ohio,
OWEN LOVEJOY,	J. H. LANE, of Kansas,
LYMAN TRUMBULL,	JAMES F. WILSON,
O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois,	JAMES W. GRIMES, of Iowa.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Making appropriations for the payment of the direct tax due by the State to the General Government

Amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad.

For repairing the Brooklyn Arsenal, erecting a State Arsenal at Rochester, and a magazine at Buffalo.

The bill to amend the charter of the Hermitage Association, of New-York, was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Amending the charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank, New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—Amendatory of the act authorizing Commissioners to take proof of acknowledgments of deeds in Great Britain and France.

The Assembly bill to close up the Canal enlargement was reported favorably.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

The report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs is received, showing that the salaries paid amount to $25,000 yearly, and that the additional expense of laborers is about $25,000 more.

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, the bill to punish fraud on others seeking employment, reported adversely, was recommitted to the Grinding Committee.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To punish fraud in the use of false brands and trade-marks.

To repeal the Church Property act.

To amend the law in relation to the proof of Wills.

To amend the law to regulate the sale of poisons.

To incorporate the Star Institute; the Presbyterian Convention; the Home Missions; the American Missionary Association, and the First Society of United Christian Friends, called Restorationists.

The House concurred in the Canal Board resolutions regulating the rates of toll of certain articles.

The bill to aid and protect New-York harbor against invasion came up for a third reading.

Mr. SMITH moved to recommit it and embody it in the General Defence bill.

Mr. DUTCHER, on the part of the friends of the bill, moved to lay it aside for the present.

Motion carried.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the incorporated Banks to hold stock of the United States.

Concerning the Erie Railroad.

To correct an error in the assessment of the Long Island Railroad.

To amend the Act for the benefit of married women as regards insuring the lives of their husbands.

To impose a tax on dogs.

Mr. MCCABE introduced a bill to divide the Twelfth Ward, New-York.

The bill to aid the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was made the special order for Tuesday, 12 o'clock, by a vote of 82 to 31.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to make the Metropolitan Health bill the special order for Friday.

Mr. SMITH called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

The motion was carried, by Yeas, 82; Nays, 27.

Mr. TALLMAN moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow.

Motion lost by ayes 61, nays 49; a two-thirds vote required.

The assessment bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved that the excise bills be made the special order for this evening.

Motion carried by 76 to 35.

In voting Aye on the motion to make the Broadway Railroad the special order, Mr. RAYMOND and others explained that they did so merely to close up the matter, without desiring to commit themselves to the merits of the bill.

On motion of Mr. SNYDER, the Committee to investigate the action of the State Military Board was requested to report immediately.

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, the bill to repeal the Church Property act was moved forward to a first vacant Committee.

The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society, and the bill to authorize the County of Westchester to acquire lands around Harlem Bridge, were passed.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Bills were passed to regulate the size of apple barrels; to amend the Act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York; to amend the law in regard to taking testimony of witnesses out of the State; to amend the laws for the incorporation of manufacturing and mechanical associations; to authorize clerks of Boards of Excise to take affidavits in certain cases.

The bill to enlarge the powers of Notaries Public came up for a third reading. After a warm debate it was recommitted, to be reported complete, with amendments confirming acts of Notaries.

Several bills of a merely local character were passed.

Repeated efforts were made by Messrs. BANKS and MCMULLEN to lay the third reading on the table, in order to take up the excise bill, but failed. On motion of Mr. SNYDER, the bill to provide for the defence of New-York harbor was recommitted to the Military Committee, for the purpose of embodying all the bills on the subject in one bill. It was immediately reported back to the House, having received the assent of the friends of all the other bills. It appropriates $500,000 for the defence of New-York harbor, to be expended immediately, under the direction of the Governor, Col. DELAFIELD and Mr. CRAVEN, the same as in Mr. RAYMOND'S original bill, and provides for loaning the United States Government $3,000,000 more for the general defence of New-York harbor, and the frontiers, to be expended under the direction of the National officers. Adjourned.

Note from Speaker Raymond.

To the Editors Atlas and Argus:

DEAR SIR: I find in the *Atlas and Argus* of this morning the following paragraph:

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOSTILITY AGAINST GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Under this title, the New-York *Herald* charges that in the coteries of the New-York *Tribune* and TIMES it is given out that from Gen. WADSWORTH has emanated the series of attacks on Gen. MCCLELLAN, which have appeared in the columns of the *Tribune*, and have been offered to other journals. Indeed, it says, *Hon. Mr. Raymond, Speaker of the New-York Assembly, makes no secret of the fact that he has received a letter, purporting to be from Gen. Wadsworth, but which was so gross and violent in its abuse of Gen. McClellan, that he declined to insert it, and returned it to the author.*

So long as the circulation of this charge was confined to the columns of the *Herald*, in which it originated, I deemed it unworthy of notice. Now that you have given it a color of probability by copying it into your journal, I trust you will permit me to say that it is utterly untrue. I have neither "received," nor "declined to insert," nor "returned" any such letter as is described. Your obedient servant,

H. J. RAYMOND.

MARCH 25, 1862.

The New Steamship China.

The steamship *China*, which arrived at this port yesterday, was launched from the yard of Messrs. NAPIER & SONS, at Govan on the Clyde, on Oct. 8, 1861. Her length of keel and fore rake is 322 feet; her breadth, (molded,) 40 feet; her depth, 29 feet and her extreme length is 340 feet. Her burden is 2,600 tons and she is driven by oscillating engines of 550 nominal horse power, provided with patent surface condensers, in addition to the ordinary condensers. The greatest possible care has been taken in every detail of her construction to insure the comfort and safety of her passengers, and it is the statement of her builders that she is the finest steamer in every respect which the Clyde, famous for its noble vessels, has yet produced.

She left Queenstown on the 16th inst. at 6½ P. M., thus making the trip in nine days twenty-one hours. In consequence of her machinery heating, the engines were stopped at various times, amounting in all to twenty-two hours. If we deduct this it reduces her running time to eight days and twenty-three hours.

Mr. RAY, formerly of the *Persia*, has been installed as the Purser, and to him we are indebted for our usual lists of passengers and other favors.

A New Exchange and Reading-Room for the Dislodged Merchants.

The transfer of the Merchants' Exchange to Government will not, we are glad to see, deprive the commercial community of their usual place of assemblage. An association, of which Mr. CHARLES A. BREWER is the agent, and whose plans are stated in our advertising columns, has already provided, on William-street, other apartments even more commodious and satisfactory, where the merchants will be able to renew their daily meetings, and transact their business with every possible facility.

To the Exchange Room will be added a Reading and News Room, on the plan of those at Liverpool and Boston, where all the leading journals of the world will be filed. A novelty in this latter apartment will be the posting, from time to time, during business hours, of leading political intelligence and distant markets, as reported by telegraph. The names and the known experience of the gentlemen who have embarked in the undertaking, will be sufficient warrant of its energetic realization.

We may properly add that Mr. GILPIN, so long and favorably known to the mercantile public for his News Room in the Exchange, will, we learn, retain rooms in the neighborhood of those he now occupies, and continue to spread his ample files before the public. He will, no doubt, test his new rivals with active competition.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH FRAUD—LAWYERS THE VICTIMS.—MARY ANN JAGGERS, aged about 50 years, residing at No. 31 Northmore-street, was brought before Justice KELLY, yesterday, by Detective WILSON, upon the charge of false pretences. The prisoner called upon JOHN B. MOORE, a short time since, and represented to him that she had recently had a fortune left her of over $75,000; and requested him to invest $50,000 of it for the benefit of her children. She was not particular about the rate of interest, and promised to let MOORE,—whom she wished to make her agent,—have all the interest over three per cent. which could be obtained on the money. The investments were to be made in his name, and he was to have the entire charge of the funds. During the negotiations, Mrs. J. stated that she had a few small bills to pay, and MOORE, not suspecting anything wrong, was persuaded to advance her the sum of $173. He soon discovered, however, that the woman's representations were all unfounded, and that the deeds, bonds, notes, &c., which had been left with him were worthless. About the same time three other gentlemen of this City, viz.: D. B. PIKE, W. B. SMITH, (lawyer, of No. 114 Nassau-street,) and Mr. PARKER, of the Register's Office, were swindled by the accused—the two former of $100 each and the latter of $170. The same story was told to these gentlemen as that which was related to MOORE, and in this way she succeeded in borrowing the amounts of money abovementioned. Justice KELLY held her for examination.

A VERY SIMPLE CASE.—The Captain of the schooner *J. McNeil*, which was captured some time since attempting to run the blockade in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived in this City yesterday, and was committed to the House of Detention, until such time as he may be wanted as a witness before the Prize Commissioners. His name is ALFRED COFFIN, and like most sailors, he has a very unsophisticated and offhand way of disposing of the most important questions, as will be seen by the following note, which the Captain addressed to United States Marshal MURRAY: "My case is a very simple one, and will occupy the Court but a few moments. The vessel was a Southern vessel, sailing under a Southern flag, and was taken in entering a port in Texas."

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—From the thirty-seventh annual report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, just published, it appears that the number of children received into the House of Refuge since the opening in 1825, is 8,737. On the first of January, 1861, there were 568 children in the House, and during the past year 424 were received; 504 were indentured or discharged, and 488 remained January 1, 1862. During the year 60 children were provided with homes in the West. There were no deaths in the institution during this year, and the general health of the inmates is reported good.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. BELLOWS.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, President of the Sanitary Commission, will deliver a charitable lecture at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening next, detailing a narrative of his recent excursion from Washington to Manassas, and describing the appearance of the famous Bull Run battlefield, and Manassas after its evacuation by the rebels.

NO MORE SHAM SOLDIERS.—The Police have been instructed to arrest all men wearing the uniform of soldiers, unless they can show a pass or give a satisfactory account of themselves.

ACCEPTED.—Rev. Prof. SHEDD, of the Andover Theological Seminary, has accepted a call from the Brick Church, of this City, to act as colleague with Rev. Dr. SPRING.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FALSE ARREST.—Mr. ELIJAH H. KIMBALL, in the City Court, yesterday, recovered $450 damages against THOMAS LYNCH, for a false arrest. It is alleged by LYNCH that KIMBALL bought $50 worth of liquors of him, and refused to pay for them. LYNCH, for the purpose of getting "satisfaction" where he could get no money, caused KIMBALL to be arrested while in one of the city railroad cars, as a thief, and for this act the suit was brought and the above-named amount of damages awarded.

HOLD YOUR TONGUE.—A jury in the City Court yesterday, directed Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS to pay over, in good and lawful money, $1,000, to Mrs. ANGELINA TILT, for making too free use of his tongue in regard to her character. Mrs. TILT, it appears, commenced a suit to obtain a divorce from her husband. PHILLIPS was a friend of the latter and professed to know the real character of the wife, and let his tongue wag too freely for his own sake.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laboring man named JOHN CONNERS, employed on board the ship *Ellen Foster*, yesterday fell into the hold of the ship *Emerald*, lying near Ford's dock, and had his skull fractured and was otherwise so severely injured that he cannot recover. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer EASON of the First Precinct Police, and his family, residing in the Eastern District, was notified of the accident.

INDICTMENTS.—The Grand Jury came into the court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and made return of 88 indictments, including all grades of crime known to the calander, from murder down to the smallest indictable misdemeanor. The Jury again retired.

CITY COURT.—Calanqer for this day—Nos. 9, 19, 21, 26, 35, 36, 59, 81, 82.

The Bull Run Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 26.

The remains of Col. SLOCUM, Major BALLOU, and Capt. TOWERS, of Rhode Island, arrived to-day, and were escorted by the military to Independence Hall, where they will lie in state till to-morrow.

Canal Appraiser Appointed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

The Governor to-day sent into the Senate the name of WILLIAM WASSON for Canal Appraiser. The Senate suspended the rules, and unanimously confirmed the nomination. This is a renomination.

Navigation on the North River.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Wednesday, March 26.

The steamers *Norwich* and *Manhattan*, of THOS. CORNELL'S line, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The boats left New-York last night. Their Captains report heavy ice between here and Peekskill.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 26.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is so far repaired that the running time between the two cities is reduced to twelve hours.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 26.

The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for March 27: Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the scene of universal interest this week, in consequence of the announcement of the closing exhibition of several of its leading novelties. See his advertisement for particulars.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 26.—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—D. Mackay, J. Delon, Mr. Kennard, A. V. Harrison, James Albro, A. Tillier, Mr. Governour, J. W. McCune, Charles S. Silver, C. McFarland, James McCreery, Mr. Vandenhoff, L. S. Owens, G. C. Trufant, Richard Glover, J. Smith, Paul Campaignie, Gustave Baret, Jos. Harrison, Mrs. H. Tomes, T. J. Waters, H. Karsten, J. L. Pereira, R. Keating, Constantine, Geissler, Charles Redera, Jos. Williams, Mr. Bryant, Miss Fitzgerald, Capt. Cooper, Mr. Taylor.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—J. O. West and lady, Max Maretzek, J. S. Rarey, W. L. Archer, W. L. Hull, H. A. Richmond, D. Gray, Mr. Crane, Mr. Fiske, J. Littlejohn, John H. Smith, A. W. Hollister, C. T. Meyers, F. F. Bonaden, B. K. Stevens, Jr., J. S. Schlarbaum, E. M. Block, R. McCarter, A. Schwerin, Mr. Chappotin, P. J. Armont, C. W. Farrington, T. A. Thayer, T. P. Sirven, J. B. Nicol, J. W. Reed, W. A. Tacks, J. Brui, A. Errani and lady, J. G. Foster, J. Masson, R. Bachem, R. Von Hoffman, J. W. Danforth, H. F. Spuir, N. Rubian, J. Serinana, N. Rubries, A. Pont, C. W. Eaton, M. P. Adrea, Malagrein, J. Birbeck and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Bruschi, F. L. B. Joseph, T. Cumming, Mr. Paine and lady, E. E. Easag, J. G. Echert, W. Wyckoff, A. Forsyth, G. T. Taylor, L. Jennings, M. Ayllen, C. Marti, J. R. Sergent, S. R. Adams, W. Lotti, L. Donzetti, J. Sfriglia and lady, F. Montok, A. Grapel, A. Kuhlman, H. Lunde, Miss Lizzie Francis, G. L. Lotbiano, J. Diaz, M. de F. Pedro, A. V. Cawin, L. Cezard, A. H. Tait, A. R. Fernandez, J. Berrenas and child, E. Peon, J. Llango and lady, M. F. Sartre, F. Jvarra, P. Williamson and lady, Miss Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. Fartarim, A. D. Airy, J. Echawl, F. de Jada, T. Lamb, C. E. Johnson, A. Andrews, Guerbette, L. Birbotte, M. V. B. Bowne, G. W. Prime, H. H. L. Tallcott, L. B. Watson, R. Rivers, F. Gutirrez, A. Nicolassen, B. P. Hansell, S. M. Ferrara, J. C. Murray, J. Miliken.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 54 | Sun sets.... 6 19 | Moon rises.... 4 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 49 | Gov. Island. 6 38 | Hell Gate.... 8 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 26.

Cleared.

Ships Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool, Lawrence Giles & Co.; Mermaid, Meacom, Hong Kong, Wm. A. Sale & Co.; Panama, Hansen, Liverpool, Hennings & Gosling; Gen. Nowell, Nowell, St. Thomas, W. H. Riversmith.

Bark Alcides, (Br.,) Wyman, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Peter, (Oldg.,) Gerner, Trinidad, Cuba, E. Pavenstedt & Co.; Faustina, Berry, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Spartan, (Br.,) McCulloch, Havana, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Protege, (Br.,) Hammond, St. John, N. F., Wilson & Brume.

Schooners Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, R. Sanford; John Forsyth, Applegate, Perth Amboy, Van Brunt & Slaght; David Faust, Jackson, Fernandina, N. L. McCready & Co.; British Crown, (Br.,) Henritey, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool March 15, and Queenstown 16th, at 6 30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. March 17, at 11:30 A. M., passed steamship Niagara; same day, 8:30 A. M., passed a small screw steamer, supposed the Stella, bound E. 20th, 1:30 P. M., passed Bremen ship Energy. 24th, 6:30 P. M., spoke steamship Hammonia, hence.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana March 22, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had strong W. winds the entire passage.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamtug L. Boardman, Quinn, Provincetown, Mass. The L. B. has been in search of the U. S. ship Vermont for the last three weeks, but did not succeed in finding her.

Steamtug James L. Stevens, Hermance, Mystic, Conn.

Ship Aurora, Child, Liverpool Feb. 3, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. From lon. 30 W. to lon. 60 W., experienced a succession of violent W. gales and tremendous sea; lost sails, stove boats and deck-houses. During a gale, August Storm, seaman, of Sweden, fell from the maintopsail-yard overboard, and was drowned. In lat. 39, lon. 47 20, being then 28 ds. out, found our rudder entirely adrift from the stern-post, all the braces and gudgeons being broken off; took in all sail immediately, and was hove to for 8 hours securing it with chains, &c., which we succeeded in doing, but could carry but little sail, as she would not steer well in fresh breezes; was 20 ds. from Sable Island with fresh W. winds. March 4, spoke ship Eastern Star, from Havre for New-York. No date, spoke ship Constantine, from Liverpool for New-York. The Aurora has not yet come up to the City.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Malony, Liverpool Feb. 13, with mdse. and 22 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co. Had heavy W. weather most of the passage; sprung mainmast and foreyard, split sails, &c.

Ship Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. and 66 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. March 22, Geo. Orflow, seaman, died.

Ship Jupiter, (Dan.,) Rickmers, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Ship Wm. Lord, Jr., (of Boston,) Brown, Havre 60 ds., with saltpetre to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had very heavy weather; lost and split sails, &c.

Ship Banshee, (of Baltimore,) Kean, Rio de Janeiro Feb. 12, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Angela Brewer, (of Rockland,) Chase, Cardenas March 18, with molasses. Is bound to Cork, and put into this port leaky, having, March 21, in lat. 31, lon. 73 20, experienced a heavy S. W. to N. W., during which sprung a leak in her upper works.

Bark Tangier, (of Boston,) Hall, London, and Isle of Wight Jan. 15, in ballast to Bassett & Bacon. Had heavy W. gales the entire passage. March 14, lat. 34 40, lon. 62, John Johnson, seaman, of Finland, fell from the main channels overboard, and was drowned.

Brig Union, (Br., of Hamilton, C. W.,) Zealand, Cardenas 35 ds., with sugar to order. Had heavy weather on the passage; lost and split sails, lost fortopgallantmast, stove bulwarks, &c. Was up to the Delaware Feb. 28, but was blown back as far as the lat. of Bermuda; has lost almost two entire suits of sails.

Brig Alberti, Cousins, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. March 23, lat. 38, lon. 74, picked up the stern boat (yawl) of a vessel; painted white, inside and out; had three or four blocks and davits.

Brig Sea Lion, Jarvis, Sagua March 19, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with bark Mary Bentley, for New-York.

Brig Victoria Ursula, (Br., of Arichat,) Lenox, Pictou, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to Briggs & Co.

Schr. R. W. Full, (of Philadelphia,) Townsend, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Jose Fonts. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost foresail.

Schr. A. B. Terry, (of New-Haven,) Redrick, Havana March 18, with oranges to Thos. Gilmartin. The steamship Columbia, hence, arr. 17th.

Schr. Albert Steele, Snow, Harwich, with fish, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Tillie E., Anderson, Dighton, with hay for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Rebecca, McGee, Baltimore 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Armstrong, Lubec, with fish, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Gilkey, Camden, Me., with hay for Washington, D. C.

Schr. George Shattuck, Cleveland, Boston, for Deals Island.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Townsend, Potomska Mills, Md., 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Horace L., Smith, Great Egg Harbor 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Benjamin Baker, Baker, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Schr. Cohassett, Toby, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. W. R. Duborque, May, Chatham 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Mary Nowell, Lewis, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. L. Darling, Rush, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Palo Alto, Atwood, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Schr. Adelia Kelley, Kelley, Providence 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. George Shaddick, Rich, Wellfleet 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. C. Carroll, Fisk, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. James Wixon, Young, Boston 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelley, Harwick 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. J. Reed, Cool, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Young America, Barber, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. Henrietta, Babb, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Richards, New-London 3 ds., oil.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Somerset, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Brig Lizzie Treat, from Cuba.
Brig St Vincent, from Pictou.
Brig Zuleika, ——.
Brig Nelly, (Br.,) ——.

Sailed.

March 25—Ships Sebastopol, Havana; Johanna, (Prus.,) Antwerp. Barks Beatrice, (Br.,) Jamaica; Henry, Marseilles. Brigs Lucretia, do.; Ocean Wave, Cienfuegos; E. T. Ellsworth, (Br.,) Guadaloupe; Sarah Flagg, Porto Rico; Wm. Masson, do. Schrs. Alba, Buenos Ayres; Indian Queen, (Br.,) Liverpool.

March 26—Br. steamships Khersonese, for Liverpool; Africa, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., March 26—Arr. ship Eastern Star, from Havre.

Miscellaneous.

BERMUDA, March 12.—The bark Hyperion, of and from New-York for the West Indies, put in here in distress. She requires everything above deck; the cabin is all stove in and is a perfect wreck; part of her cargo has been thrown overboard. This vessel was taken in charge on the 19th inst. by Wm. Richardson and 4 seamen of Br. ship Mohawk, after she had been abandoned by her captain and crew, who took refuge on board the M. The brig A. C. Robbins, from Minatitlan for London, is in the offing in distress; is leaking badly, &c.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Jamestown—U. S. sloop, March 14, off Frying-Pan Shoals, cruising, all well.

Ophelia—ship, hence for Montevideo, 46 ds. out, March 2, lat. 5 S., lon. 35 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, March 19, bark John Payson, for Philadelphia in a two ds.

At Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 12, ships J. Whitney, Avery, for St. Thomas, sld. same day; Norway, Mayo, for supplies; barks Lapwing, Kelly, Baltimore in a few days; Union, Hurd, from Philadelphia, dischg.; is in a damaged condition; Roanoke, Thompson, dischg.; will be hove out; ship Harrisburgh, dischg.; barks Sierra Nevada, do.; Abigail, McFarland, from Richmond; Ann E. Grant, Swain, do.; brigs Panola, Fowler, hence; Mount Vernon, Hall, from Baltimore; Virginia, Barclay, fm. Richmond; bark Fanny, Crenshaw, do.

[PER CHINA.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.

Arrived from New-York—Monequash, off St. Albans, with head damaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR

WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,

WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any UNPLEASANT ODOR, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each. HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1829.
LORIN BROOKS & SON
Have on hand a fine assortment of gents'
SPRING BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS.
BEAUTIFUL SPRING BALMORALS,
At modern prices,
No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

GEO. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 599 Broadway.
MORTGAGE SALE THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 125 Greene-st., and consists of two rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; rosewood piano; rosewood, mahogany, walnut and cottage furniture; large pier and mantel glasses, needlework curtains, fine carpets on 18 rooms, all of which is in good order. Catalogues at sale.
G. WALKER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing in the neatest manner, and all sorts of plain family sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children, or go to the country or travel; good references. Call at No. 400 2d-av., fancy-store.

BARGAINS IN MILLINERY.—RIBBONS, Silks, Laces and Straw Goods. Pattern Bonnets; trade supplied.
Children's Hats, Spring Bonnets; opening THIS DAY.
L. BINNS' Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, for 28 cents, (silver.) Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston Post-office, Mass.